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ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Co-operative Wheat Selling Renewed Under Finance Plan; FCA Credit Offered Farmers

Effects of Drought and of Crop Shortening Combatted

To Steady Prices

Opposition Raised by Trade Board on Score of Government Prop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Financially uncertain so far, the Farmers National Grain Corporation has taken a hitch in its belt and has set out to try again. With the continued aid of the Federal Government, it hopes yet to survive and perhaps save the co-operative idea from a serious setback. Its operations in two successive national administrations have offered opportunity for study of co-operative machinery and of co-operative effects on grain prices.

At a meeting of its stockholders here, details of a refinancing arrangement with the Farm Credit Administration were made known. This plan, on the surface at least, indicates that the project has been unable not only to make a profit, but to pay off any of its past indebtedness to the Government. In effect, the plan wipes out existing FCA obligations estimated at about $14,000,000, and provides for an additional credit which may total $6,000,000.

Meant to Hold Price Constant

Briefly, the original purpose of the co-operative was to raise and stabilize the price of wheat by avoiding glutting the market at any one time. In October, 1929, wheat sold in Chicago at $1.12 a bushel. The Federal Farm Board under President Hoover believed that the price was too low, and that the cause was disorganized and disorderly marketing, which threw the bulk of the year's crop on the market within a short perod. The board decided to set up a marketing system composed of co-operative associations in every wheat state, their membership open to every wheat farmer.

Growers then, it was planned, could deliever their wheat as harvested, draw substantial advances against it and let the co-operative administration market the crop through the year at the best possible price, and settle finally with the farmers on the basis of the price obtained.

To accomplish this, the board sponsored the corporation, its stockholders being regional co-operative associations which deal in grain and which themselves are composed of individual producers.

Successful at Start

The corporation operated successfully for several years, but with the curtailment of crops through the AAA and drought, which of course restricted the commodity in which it dealt and from the marketing of which it gained its income, it began to lose money. Critics point out also that high administrative expense, including salaries of as much as $40,000 a year, and alleged injudicious purchases of facilities were perhaps also instrumental in causing the losses.

In his report at the meeting here, W. C. Engel, general manager, noted that at the beginning of the 1935-36 crop year the organization had a capital and surplus of over $1,000,000. Marketing factors, brought about largely by the short crop, he reported, bringing losses to many cash handlers of grain, exhausted the capital of the corporation and made refinancing necessary.

Credits Provided

In other words, the organization, into which the Federal Government through the FCA had poured altogether an amount estimated at $14,000,000, including $8,000,000 loaned directly to the Farmers National, and $6,000,000 loaned to stockholders and guaranteed by the parent group, appeared, just previous to the refinancing, to be insolvent.

The new financing plan in effect wipes out all this old debt and provides for a maximum of $6,000,000 of new credits. Details of the disposal of the old debt have not been made known, but it is reliably understood that the process involves taking over by the FCA of assets of the parent group and then the turning back of such assets as are necessary in its operation and the taking of new notes.

FCA Loans

The agreement, which was worked out first about two months ago, provides that the FCA will loan to individual members of Farmers National sums necessary for them in turn to subscribe to stock in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

International

Loading a Grain Rack

Lester to Quit Danzig for High Office at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30—Sean Lester, League High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, was today named Deputy Secretary-General of the League. Action to this effect was taken at a secret session of the Council held this morning. The solution was advanced to relieve the situation at Danzig, which has grown increasingly tense, owing to the fact that Mr. Lester has been persona non grata with the National Socialists.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos discussed with Joseph Beck, Poland's chief of foreign affairs, the desirability of limiting the role of high commissioner in future to the functions of a simple liaison officer between Danzig and the League. He would no longer be the arbitrator of internal litigation in Danzig. In such case it is held that it might be convenient to appoint a Pole to the Danzig post.

It is understood that the League is not planning to abandon its supervision of the Danzig territory, since Mr. Lester has been instructed to return there pending appointment of his successor.

While Britain, France and Poland agreed to the plan to shift Mr. Lester from Danzig, they suggested that the appointment should not become effective until conditions of the nomination of his successor at Danzig had been fixed.

M. Delbos also emphasized in the Council the necessity for continued supervision at Danzig.

By the appointment, Mr. Lester becomes second highest permanent official at Geneva, and will be in full charge of League affairs when the Secretary General, Joseph A. C. Avenol, is absent.

Quotas blamed for economic upset: Page 5.

Paris Senate Votes Franc's Devaluation

Passes First Section of Bill by Close Margin of 137 to 127

Stiff Debate Held

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—The French Senate tonight approved Article 1 of the Government's monetary bill, dealing with devaluation of the franc, by a vote of 137 to 127.

The article suspends provisions of the monetary law of June 25, 1928, which set the value of the franc at 65 milligrams of gold of .900 fineness, and obligated the Bank of France to guarantee the exchange of paper money in circulation for gold.

Strike Threat Charged

The narrow Government victory came after a Rightist Senator, Henri Lemery, had charged that the General Confederation of Labor had threatened a general strike in France if Premier Blum's Popular Front Administration were overthrown on the issue.

Joining the Senate barrage of criticism against inclusion of "social measures" in the monetary legislation, M. Lemery said devaluation would be necessary every three months to replenish the Government's treasury.

Peace Step Seen

Vincent Auriol, the Finance Minister, was interrupted by a Rightist while defending the tripartie monetary alignment agreement between France, the United States and Great Britain.

"Has the American Senate ratified the agreement?" the Rightist asked.

M. Auriol did not reply, but went on to say:

"The Government knows monetary reform is not enough to bring back prosperity, but it hopes the international co-operation will mark a step toward economic peace."

Within the next two hours the Senators then passed four more articles of the Government's text, including provisions for a gold content of between 43 and 49 milligrams, a 10,000,000,000-franc stabilization fund, and covering a Government agreement with the Bank of France.

Building 'Co-ops' Mount in Europe; Russia Has 42,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The remarkable extent to which co-operative housing societies have developed in several European countries is revealed in the International Year Book of Co-operative Organizations recently released here by the International Labor Office. These societies let to their members the houses they have either built or acquired.

In 1934 there were, according to the Year Book, 49,965 such tenant-owner societies incorporated in federtions with an aggregate membership of 4,348,857. In this total, Soviet Russia alone figured for 42,102 societies with 3,360,300 members.

Among the other countries where this movement is widely developed are Germany, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia and France in that order of importance.

In Great Britain, there were 325 co-operative housing societies at the end of 1934, with a membership of 35,551 and real estate valued at £13,082,000. Other co-operatives, such as the distributive societies, also build houses for their members and the value of the property thus built exceeds £3,000,000.

Outside Europe, in Mexico, co-operative housing societies have been established too. Subject to certain conditions the Mexican Government grants them loans up to 25 per cent of the building costs.

Evacuation of Madrid Begins As Children Flee to Seacoast; Rebels Name Franco Chief

Fascists Report Capital in Confusion as Their Lines Are Advanced; Government Provides Facilities for Citizens to Escape Rebels

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MADRID (via Paris), Sept. 30—The evacuation of children from Madrid has begun.

The Government yesterday sent orphans of the civil war and children of militiamen fighting at the front to Valencia and other cities on the Mediterranean coast.

The Minister of the Interior announced, further, that facilities have been placed at the disposition of all citizens of the capital desiring to leave Madrid for eastern coastal cities.

Citizens traveling in government territory must carry a police permit, officials said, with a special permit from the Ministry of War if they cross an army zone.

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BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 30—The insurgent high command announced today that their Fascist armies had a stranglehold on Madrid, ringing the Government's capital with a virtually completed band of steel.

With the encircling movement, basic feature of the Fascist tactics, drawing to its pincer-like close, the insurgent junta declared the direct attack on Madrid would begin immediately.

Confusion Reported

They predicted the imminent fall of the capital and said a planned uprising of the rightist elements of the population of Madrid in the early hours of the drive would climax its capitulation.

Madrid was pictured in wild confusion in announcements from Fascist general headquarters. Women and children were reported being mobilized for a last desperate defense. Anarchists, the reports asserted, were getting the upper hand of the People's Front Socialist Government.

The insurgent infantry, supported by field and heavy artillery and combat aircraft, consolidated battle positions on a 250-mile front, ringing the Spanish capital on a 40-mile radius.

Franco Named Chief

The junta officially invested Gen. Francisco Franco, Insurgent commander-in-chief, with power as Chief of the Spanish state.

General Franco, in personal command on the southern front, with headquarters in Toledo, started two columns toward Madrid.

One drove on Illescas, mid-point of the Madrid-Toledo highway, with the double objective of starting the attack on the gates of the capital and cutting off the large Socialist army retreating slowly northward from Toledo.

The other column was advancing from Toledo northeast to Aranjuez. Fall of that important highway and railroad center, it was believed, would cut Madrid off completely from communication with the rest of Spain.

Catalans cheered by new victories: Page 3.

Women's Parley Moves for Equal Moral Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Sept. 30—The desirability of equal moral standards for men and women received strong support yesterday from the women of 33 countries assembled here under the auspices of the International Council of Women.

Among the many resolutions submitted to the Council by its Equal Moral Standard Committee is one asking the national councils throughout the world to consider what steps can be taken to "secure the loyal adherence of young people to a high and squal moral standard, and in particular to study how the reasons for good morals and good citizenship may best be presented to them."

White Slave Traffic

The League's continued fight against the traffic in women and children is also receiving some attention from the assembled women here. The Council's committee would like the League to press for the punishment of all third party exploitation of prostitution, as well as the complete abolition of tolerated houses.

The committee also demands the abolition of the State regulation of prostitution and an "equal moral standard for both sexes in all domains."

In the field of labor conditions, the British women are asking the I. C. W. to express "great concern at the increasing tendency of Governments, local authorities, employers and trade unions to restrict the right of women to work for pay." In particular, what is "viewed with alarm" is the delegation of powers of restriction to Ministers and Officials, thus "placing women virtually 'outside the law'". The national councils are therefore called upon to watch the situation "most carefully" and to oppose such restrictions "to the utmost."

Unions Can Aid

The French women see in the organizations the best protection to trade unions and mixed professional their interests.

"Antagonism between the sexes," they feel, "will disappear as a result of closer collaboration of men and women workers for common aims."

Belgian women, too, draw the Council's attention to the growing restrictions on the right of women to earn. They realize, of course, that many of these restrictions are prompted by the hope that unemployed men will be able to take their places. But this, they consider, merely shifts the problem without solving it.

The women of France go even further. They insist that it is necessary to fight the "assumption that the economic dependency of the woman is necessary to the unity and stability of the family."

Want Full Share

On this question of equal rights for men and women, the women of Britain hold that no system of government can "permanently safeguard the interests of the whole community" unless women are given a full share in "formulating and administering the laws of the country." Their sisters in other lands should, therefore, urge their governments to give them the same "rights and responsibilities of citizenship" as to men.

In regard to the nationality of married women, the British group is asking the I. C. W. to continue their fight for an international convention that "shall embody the essential principle of equality between the sexes in respect of nationality, including the right of spouses to independent nationality."

Trio Intend to Put A Girdle Around Earth in 20 Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—When the airship Hindenburg is released from her mooring at Lakehurst, N. J., and leaves for Frankfurt, Ger., tonight, her passenger list will contain the names of three American newspaper reporters who are out to follow Jules Verne's imaginary trip around the world by using established and regularly scheduled modes of transportation.

The three reporters are Leo Kiernan, of the New York Times and North American Newspaper Alliance; Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, of the New York Journal, and H. R. Elkins, of the New York World-Telegram and the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. They expect to be back in New York within three weeks, after crossing Europe and Asia in time to catch the eastward flight of the China Clipper from Manila.

While not trying to make records for speed, the aim of the newspapers back of the trip is to show how a traveler may circle the earth with ordinary means of transportation in less than three weeks, according to interviews given by the reporters here last night.

Nearly half a century ago a similar journey was made by Nellie Bey, reporter for the New York World, but Miss Bly was 72 days, 6 hours, and 11 minutes making the journey by steamship and train. Her excursion, focussing attention on world travel, was made in 1889. Her trip from the Pacific coast to New York was made in a special train.

Ecuador Meets Peru in U.S. To Settle Dispute

President to Be Final Arbiter in Defining Boundary Lines

May Take Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—South America's biggest and most complicated boundary dispute was brought here for ultimate settlement today after 100 years of wandering about the world in search of a satisfactory solution.

President Roosevelt officially inaugurated the opening of negotiations between delegations from Ecuador and Peru over their mutual boundary when he received them at the White House and declared the conference in session.

But whether Mr. Roosevelt ever participates in the deliberations will depend probably on the outcome of the November elections since it will certainly be many weeks, and might be years, before the rival negotiators seek a last resort in the President of the United States.

Now a Desolate Jungle

In dispute between the two countries is a huge section of almost uninhabited jungle which some day may be of great economic value to whoever holds it. It is an area of 125,000 square miles—nearly as large as the State of New Mexico and very much larger than the Chaco area over which Bolivia and Paraguay have recently been fighting in the last of the Latin-American boundary wars.

It is partly the inconclusive result of the costly Chaco war which has induced Ecuador and Peru to seek peaceable settlement of their differences. The example there provided has made them realize that the jungle land is by no means worth the cost of war in lives and wealth. Instead of seeking recourse to war both have agreed to submit differences they cannot adjust between themselves to the President of the United States, he to make the final award on the basis of law.

Much Preliminary Work

But before the President is called upon to enter the dispute, the delegations of the two nations will endeavor to reduce to a minimum the points of difference and to agree upon those which they will submit for adjudication. This initial process may be protracted.

The difficulties lie in the fact that rival claims are based on the original limits of jurisdiction of the different subdivisions of the Spanish Empire in South America. But these limits were never fully defined and often shifted. For example, the territory now claimed by Ecuador was at one time part of the viceroyalty of Lima (Peru), and at another time part of the viceroyalty of New Granada, an area comprising what is now roughly Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

Ecuador's Claims

Ecuador proper, as recognized by her neighbors, consists of a relatively narrow strip between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes. She claims in effect the trans-Andean hinterland—or the projection inland of her coastal area—to a point where it touches the boundaries of Brazil. The claim forms a long, blunt pointed triangle roughly equal to twice the size of the coastal strip itself.

Peru also claims this area by virtue of the fact that it was at one time part of the Spanish jurisdiction of Lima.

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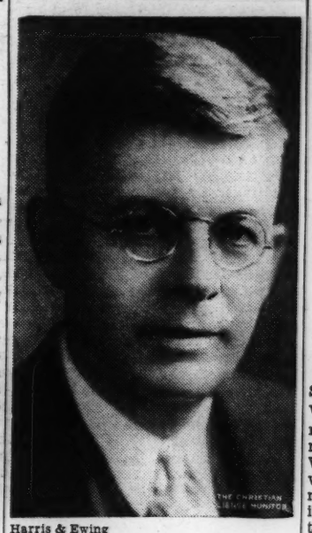
President Rejects Communist Support; Urges Clear Issues



Harris & Ewing

Dr. Harold W. Dodds
President of Princeton University

Repudiates Any Alien 'Ism' That Attacks American Democracy

Syracuse Speech Is First of Series

Criticizes What He Calls Contradictory Promises Made by Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, SYRACUSE TO WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—After a rip-snorting start in Syracuse last night, and a brief interlude in Washington today, President Roosevelt continues tonight a whirlwind re-electoral tour which, with further interruptions, will last until the elections.

His speech at Syracuse was notable for its fire and political artistry, for the pitch of enthusiasm to which it raised the Democratic state convention, for its repudiation of communist support, and for its effective emphasis on Governor Landon's allegedly divergent pledges in different parts of the country.

The Syracuse speech seemed most effective when it raised issues generally classed as demagogic. Thus, President Roosevelt drew the greatest demonstrations when he told of a "nice old gentleman" who fell off the end of a pier in 1933, was rescued, and now berates his rescuer because his silk hat was lost.

Repudiates Red Support

With extreme seriousness, President Roosevelt took his pledge:

"I have not sought, I do not seek, I repudiate the support of any advocate of communism or of any other alien 'ism' which would by fair means or foul change our American democracy."

Likewise, his criticisms of Governor Landon were telling. He said, "You cannot promise to repeal taxes before one audience and promise to spend more of the taxpayers' money before another audience. You cannot promise tax relief for those who can afford to pay, and, at the same time, promise more of the taxpayers' money for those who are in need. You simply cannot make good on both promises at the same time."

President Roosevelt entered this admittedly political phase with great gusto.

Ready for the Fray

Like the old fire horse sniffing smoke, his head was tossed high in his familiar gesture more than once in the evening. He delivered his speech with complete political skill. After it was over, he posed with an American Legion glee club at the station while he and Governor Lehman wore legionnaires' overseas caps, and as he walked into the station elevator he turned to Governor Lehman and James A. Farley, national committee head, to say, in a contented aside, "Well, it's a campaign again!"

Beneath all its electioneering tricks, the Syracuse speech had a serious stratum. It was effective for both phases. The serious purpose was to fill the Democratic state organization here with vigor enough to carry the State for Roosevelt and Lehman in November.

Communist Issue a Live One

Before the President's speech, the atmosphere had been apathetic. When Governor Landon came through two weeks ago, he drew out huge crowds, right in Syracuse, as well as in Albany, Schenectady, and Rochester. The State is reckoned as being on the fence.

Moreover, the Communist issue could be sensed under the surface at the convention. "Is your name Dubinsky?" was a query that sounded more than once—a facetious remark which reflected, nevertheless, real concern about David Dubinsky, the left-wing labor leader whose name appears among the stanch Democratic electoral delegates this year. The opposition press has made much of the Dubinsky name on the Democratic ticket, and it is obvious that the red-faced, corpulent precinct leaders of the party in New York don't feel quite comfortable in new style company.

Refers to Smith

Therefore President Roosevelt's assurances were very much to the point, particularly when he reminded the convention that social reforms had been the program of the Democratic party in New York state for decades, and listed the various forward-looking measures passed by the Smith, Roosevelt and Lehman administrations.

President Roosevelt handled a mention of former Governor Alfred E. Smith with obvious reluctance to sharpen the issue. He described his early reformist colleagues in the Legislature, saying, "One of them was Bob Wagner," and while the applause still dominated, he added, "another was Al Smith." Only a few caught the name of Smith, but there were mingled cheers and boos.

The candidate's list of New York reform laws built up a tremendous effect. He said:

Once Called Radical Laws

"New factory legislation setting up decent standards of safety and sanitation; limitation of the working

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Full Text of President Roosevelt's Speech: Page 4.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 30

Franc—Devaluation Brings Repercussions

Constructive and somewhat negative factors are reported among the effects of France's devaluation of the franc.

Some observers of French politics believe the Radical Socialists are making ready to withdraw their well-nigh essential support from Premier Blum. Premier Blum may win his battle for currency depreciation but it may cost him unexpected depreciation of his political support.

The French Senate votes 137 to 127 to enact the first section of Premier Blum's devaluation bill. The second section comprising social features relative to price control and other measures designed to protect the people's incomes is being heatedly debated.

Germany, through Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics, states that Germany will stick to gold, but that it will co-operate in the sudden and strong sentiment for curtailing trade restrictions.

United States Secretary of Commerce Roper indicates the American-British-French monetary agreement is sweeping in its scope. Mere realigning of currencies was depicted as only one of the economic adjustments being contemplated.

Less constructive was the news that Poland will tomorrow default for the first time on foreign loans. Holland slaps an export duty increase on Dutch East Indian rubber shipments. Excessive exports were threatened in the wake of devaluation.

Europe—Bits of News From Busy Centers

The ceaseless shuttle of events spins such news as this:

Great Britain announces a decree to clamp martial law on Palestine, where a violent feud between Arabs and Jews has defied milder peace measures.

Sean Lester, League High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, is recalled to Geneva to become Deputy Secretary General of the League

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Economics in the Campaign

Reciprocity on the Hull Model—Gov. Landon Would Abandon It—Merits of the Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Clause

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.

ONE of the persons who have been embarrassed by Governor Landon's attack at Minneapolis on the administration's reciprocal trade program must be his putative chief adviser, Charles P. Taft. A while ago Mr. Taft wrote a book called "You and I—and Roosevelt." It was a splendid little contribution to forward-looking political thought. In a reference to the administration's trade program Mr. Taft wrote:

> "It seems to me, therefore, that the present policy of bilateral trade agreements is sound, and the men at the State Department who are working on the problem are among the best in the administration. . . . The only possible alternative for those who condemn the policy is economic isolation."

At Minneapolis Mr. Taft's candidate for the Presidency denounced the reciprocal trade program. According to his own adviser, therefore, he is an economic isolationist.

It is true that there were many caveats in the Governor's indictment. But they do not blur his position. This is as clear on the trade agreements as was the Republican platform which he has sworn to uphold. The act under which the agreements are signed would be repealed. No pledge is made in either platform or speech about the existing 14 treaties signed under that act. Presumably they would be allowed to stand. But no more treaties would be signed under the principle governing the trade agreements act.

A Mouth-Filling Principle

The principle back of the trade agreements is mouth-filling, to wit, the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. Governor Landon begins his denunciation of it with this caveat:

"This principle, when widely followed by the leading commercial nations, is a proper and wholesome way of promoting international trade."

He then comes to the nub of his own position:

"But today most nations have ceased to use the principle. In consequence, when we apply it, we are making a concession to foreign nations without getting anything in return. This is not reciprocity. It is charity paid for by American producers."

General Objects of Rule

Traditionally the United States has clung to nondiscrimination in practice and fought its opposite in the commercial policy of other nations. Before the war, however, it did not pass on tariff concessions automatically. It required as a conditional precedent a like concession from the third parties. If the United States swapped tariff favors with A, B must offer the same favor in order to win the one conceded by the United States. This is called "conditional most-favored-nation" treatment.

Since the war there has been a change to a policy which does not require like concessions as the condition for passing on to third parties any tariff concessions that the United States might exchange with another nation. This is called "unconditional most-favored nation" treatment.

The general objects of this rule, which is basic in any international system, may be enumerated:

1. The most-favored-nation rule in its unconditional form is a bulwark against unfair practices in international relations. The importance of this is apparent. Nations bound by such a provision need not be subject to the perennial feeling (as they are now) that others are discriminating against them and the corroding suspicion (as they are now) that those others are planning more discriminations.

2. The most-favored-nation rule in its un-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

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Consensus of Polls Places Roosevelt Ahead of Landon; Vote Close in Middle West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Back in the capital after a protracted bout of reporting the two presidential candidates, this correspondent is greeted on every hand with the question: "Well, how do things look to you?" Presumably that is what readers want to know, too.

Personal opinion is fallible. Straw votes have their failings. Forecasting elections, for the sake of prophecy, is as futile as it is foolish. But people are interested, and the best answer some reporters are able to give is to tabulate the serious and painstaking efforts that widespread organizations are making to pre-determine the results of the election. It is possible to point ou many weaknesses in these straw votes, but taken en masse they are impressive.

Polls of Registered Voters

Particularly trustworthy are the polls taken by local newspapers direct from registered voters. Such are the Baltimore Sun polls, the Columbus Dispatch, Cincinnati Enquirer, and Scripps-Howard polls in Ohio, the State Journal poll in Illinois and many others. It is too early to judge the accuracy of the Literary Digest poll this year. Its preliminary figures show a big lead for Gov. Alfred M. Landon. But they are based on limited numbers of counties in most states, such as the up-state or anti-Roosevelt counties in New York. Later, the Digest's returns may be more interesting.

The Baltimore Sun, an anti-Roosevelt paper, sent ballots to every voter in a state that has not been on the losing side of a presidential election since 1884. Latest returns show 154,649 votes cast, of which 57,142, or 36.95 per cent, were for Governor Landon and 96,577, or 62.45 per cent, were for President Roosevelt. This is a full point above the Roosevelt landslide total of 1932.

Ohio a Pivotal State

Next most interesting state is Ohio, for Ohio is one of the "big five"—the others being New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. Ohio is historically a pivotal state. It is between the farming West and the industrial East. It is an accurate indicator. The several Scripps-Howard papers, independent but leaning toward Mr. Roosevelt, have received about 45,000 returns from 45 out of the 88 counties in the state. They show: Roosevelt, 19,592 or 53.5 per cent; Landon, 13,667 or 37.4 per cent, and Lemke, 2932, or 8 per cent.

In Cleveland, often a Democratic city, the total found by the Cleveland Press's total is Roosevelt, 2690; Landon, 1488; Lemke, 524. This is significant because the Coughlin-Townsend controlled vote in Cuyahoga county was expected to be much higher.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, supporting Governor Landon, has an old and famous poll, far antedating any of the national polls, with a great reputation for accuracy. It shows, in a Republican stronghold, Roosevelt, 1528; Landon, 1357; Lemke, 267. This is much like the percentages indicated elsewhere in Ohio.

The Columbus Dispatch, also with a famous poll, shows Roosevelt, 5118, or 52.1 per cent; Landon, 4255 or 43.3 per cent; Lemke, 442, or 4.5 per cent. The state Republican ticket in Ohio is running far ahead of Gov. Martin L. Davey and the Democratic state ticket.

In Illinois, the polls are not so representative. The State Journal at Springfield has tested 14 counties in the downstate area, which were expected to be heavy pro-Landon in order to counteract substantial Roosevelt majorities in the Chicago area. The last result is: Landon, 13,179; Roosevelt, 12,147; Lemke, 2483.

Another downstate Illinois poll, published from Bloomington in the Chicago Tribune, takes 15 counties and shows Landon, 14,462; Roosevelt, 13,521; Lemke, 2673. Mr. Roosevelt carries six of the counties, Mr. Landon nine.

Republicans Startled

The Ohio and Illinois polls startle Republican politicians, who had counted heavily on big downstate votes for Governor Landon in both states. The results doubtless explain why Governor Landon's next trip is to be into Ohio, after a speech at Chicago, others at Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. Republican leaders hope the candidate's personal appearances will reverse the indicated outcome.

Other stray polls are interesting. The Oklahoma City Times shows Roosevelt 1355, Landon 803; Lemke, 10. The Salt Lake City Tribune has Roosevelt 4809, Landon 2295.

The national polls differ widely. First, the Literary Digest gives Governor Landon a wide margin. Latest figures from 21 states are: Landon 438,601; Roosevelt 282,524; Lemke 29,083.

The Gallup poll, first to be heavily advertised in this campaign, gives Mr. Roosevelt 52.6 per cent of the popular vote with 292 votes in the electoral college, and Landon at 47.4 per cent of the popular vote, with 239 electoral votes.

The Crossley poll, conducted by the Hearst newspapers, which support Governor Landon, has much the same broad result, showing Roosevelt ahead in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York and West Virginia. Governor Landon is ahead, in this poll, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, Wyoming, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

Dr. Daniel Starch's national poll shows that Mr. Roosevelt's strength has increased to 47.2 per cent. as against Governor Landon's total of 42.5 per cent.

Some 3000 country newspapers of the Publishers Autocaster Service show a different result. They give Governor Landon 39,623 or 58.3 per cent; President Roosevelt 24,868, or 35.6 per cent, and Representative Lemke 3171 or 4.6 per cent. This poll shows a Roosevelt lead in Iowa and Minnesota, a Landon lead in Wisconsin, which is contrary to most other estimates.

The conclusion which the majority of objective correspondents—correspondents who have been travelling with both candidates—is that these totals give Mr. Roosevelt a considerable edge at the present state of the campaign.

Almost since the days when they wandered open-mouthed from floor to floor clinging to their mothers' hands, a great many men have nursed the delusion that a *department* store is a place to be shunned—a place fit for woman, yes, but certainly not for man or beast. It's a fantastic idea, this, and to our way of thinking, needs exploding.

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President Meets Power Officials To Decide Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Negotiations for renewal of the existing truce between the New Deal and the private power utilities brought President Roosevelt back to the White House today for a conference with utility executives deemed so important in official circles here that the Democratic campaign is interrupted for it.

Specifically it is a question of whether, and if so in what form, the existing contract between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Southeastern Utilities will be renewed. The contract expires on Nov. 2. If it is to be renewed it must be done before election day.

Behind this specific issue is the much broader question of relationship of the Federal Government to private enterprise in the utility field, and concurrently the attitude of the utilities to the Federal Government.

Peace Move Expected

The Roosevelt Administration is understood to be ready to offer the olive branch of co-operation in place of the yardstick of competition. Will it be accepted, or will the truce end and a struggle to the finish be joined?

Politics are, of course, prominently in the background. The conference is represented as the second in a series Mr. Roosevelt is expected to make oetween now and election day in an effort to conciliate the opposition of business and financial interests. He has already met with insurance company executives. He will meet with bankers and others.

Aside from the political implications there is the straight technical question of how government-generated electric power is to be assimilated into the economic structure of the Tennessee Valley.

Power Ready to Use

The power is ready for use. Under the expiring contract TVA has built 2200 miles of transmission lines. Its power is at the gates of Chattanooga, Knoxville and Memphis. Distribution systems of these companies are owned by the private utilities. Will they agree to pool their interests with the TVA and take its power in over their distribution systems, selling it at rates satisfactory to the Government, or will they resist and see parallel competitive distribution systems built?

Mr. Roosevelt's plan is understood to be an offer to keep the TVA out of direct competition with the private utility systems in these and other southern cities if they in turn will agree to handle TVA power at reduced rates, and pool power resources with TVA. In return he would expect the private utilities to agree to drop their suits now pending in court against TVA.

Would Apply Elsewhere

As an extra inducement, he would hold out to the utilities the thought that if a co-operative agreement proved successful and satisfactory in the Tennessee Valley, the same principle would be applied in the use of power generated at other government-owned dams now approaching completion.

Extending of the olive branch is approved by only one section of the President's power advisers. This group feels that a sound lesson has been taught the private utilities and that they are now deserving of trust and friendship.

Another group represented in TVA, the Federal Power commission and the Federal Trade commission, still thinks the private utility system was conceived in greed and dedicated to exploitation and can never be anything else. This group distrusts the southeastern utilities, opposes renewal of contract and favors competing distribution systems in the Tennessee valley.

Should the conciliation gesture fail there is a very real possibility that the counsel of this second group will again prevail with Mr. Roosevelt—although best advices are that he is sincerely desirous of securing a co-operative arrangement.

Additional comment on southeastern power pool will be found page 9.

Report of Cotton Prices

Cotton price adjustment payments to North Carolina farmers amounted to $1,543,718 on Aug. 20, according to agriculturists at North Carolina State college.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of Nations. This transfer relieves Mr. Lester of considerable embarrassment since he was becoming increasingly unpopular with the National Socialists in Danzig.

Switzerland, famed for its record of serene neutrality amid the tumultuous history of Europe, joins the preparedness parade, as the Swiss Council unanimously assents to a program for motorizing its ground and aerial forces.

Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, will sail for New York tomorrow. While prelates said his visit had nothing to do with the political activities of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, they did intimate that this would not keep Cardinal Pacelli from discussing the "radio priest" with Pope Pius upon his return to Rome.

League—Rumblings of Economic Activity

The League of Nations has solemnly year after year listened to reports advocating world economic readjustments in behalf of peace. The reports have been consigned to internment in the archives. This year an economic adjustment is made before the League hears its economic report. The adjustment is the realignment of the French franc, which may clear the way for economic disarmament.

General world optimism, which greeted this action, gives new force to those League speakers who advocate a more just distribution of economic advantages. The League listens intently to Stanley M. Bruce, head of the Australian delegation, as he declares existing economic conditions are the fundamental causes of unrest.

The more sanguine of the statesmen contemplate a vista in which a vicious trend is being reversed, or stopped—tariff barriers being lowered, world trade increasing, economic conditions improving within nations, workers leaving armament factories for jobs in constructive enterprise, a gradual lessening of tension.

History is filled with instances in which better economic conditions have improved the social climate and led to long periods of peace.

Candidates—Occupied With Charges and Replies

President Roosevelt releases all the remaining brakes on the Democratic bandwagon and it is now full tilt ahead to Nov. 3.

President Roosevelt's Syracuse speech left behind the fireside-Roosevelt and conjured forth the campaigning-Roosevelt. In his speech, he rejects Communist support; invokes his background and record to support his assertion that he was the arch foe of communism because he was hacking away its roots—discontent. He charges the Republicans with being all things to all states, with promising mutually contradictory things—benefits and economies.

He drags forth 1933 and the 12 subsequent years of Republican rule and insists that these years reveal the Republicans unwilling to effect social and economic reforms. The old Republican command is depicted as still in the saddle. It was fundamentally a speech that sought to compel Republicans to take the defensive on the score of both communism and the "records."

The President is back in Washington. Tomorrow he goes to Pittsburgh for another political address.

Governor Landon works on addresses preparatory to another campaign swing on the road—Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

New York State Republicans nominate William F. Bleakley of Westchester County for their gubernatorial candidate. The acceptance speech of Mr. Bleakley indicates his intention of assailing Governor Lehman (Democratic nominee) for his decision in the William F. X. Geoghan case.

John G. Winant, former Republican member of the Social Security Board, who resigned to defend security legislation, charged Governor Landon with seeking to promote a "dependency dole." Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, with the sheriff of Terre Haute, Ind., waiting to stop his speech, telegraphs the President protesting against the prospective restraint.

President Roosevelt interrupts his campaigning for a conference with utility leaders. It is believed that the President deems conciliation with the power magnates an important factor both for his campaign and for the success of his power program represented by dams finished, planned or in the process of construction.

For the first time in the history of Allegheny County, Penna., the Democrats outstrip the Republicans in the registration totals.

Spain—Rebels Encircling Madrid

Rebel advance troops are reported one half the distance from Providence to Boston from Madrid, seat of the Government. These advance troops, according to the Jerez Radio, have taken Illescas, 22 miles from Madrid.

Government military leaders mobilize all their resistence, still going forth to meet the enemy, rather than digging in and awaiting their arrival.

As the rebels shorten the road to Madrid, there is a growing conviction that even the fall of the capital will not spell surrender. The seat of the Government and its council halls may be taken, but the resistant people will still be everywhere. Two and a half months of fighting have yielded a harvest of ruins and fatalities, of new bitterness, of atrocities, and throughout the world there is the conviction that the turmoil will have solved nothing.

"Who conquers by force, conquers only half his foe," an axiom that has particular cogency for Spain.

Wheat Co-operatives Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

parent group totaling at least $2,000,000. The FCA will then loan directly to the parent unit sufficient to make up the needed working capital up to $6,000,000.

Although it was announced that but $1,500,000 in stock subscriptions would be needed "to make the agreement effective and assure a program," it was at the same time declared that a total of $3,000,000 must be raised from the stockholders. The difference, it was explained, would be made up by allocation among those already in. In other words, as originally planned $3,000,000 actually would have been necessary for operation. The $1,500,000 was merely a minimum indicating the possibility of going ahead to get the rest.

Meanwhile, it was announced at the meeting here that the agreement had been amended so that but $2,000,000 in stock subscriptions would be necessary, instead of $3,000,000.

To date, stockholders have subscribed $1,900,000. If no other stockholders come into the program between now and Oct. 31, it is stipulated, the difference between the $1,900,000 and the $2,000,000 will be taken ratably by the 12 stockholders now in as additional subscriptions.

Opposition to the Farmers National has come from other co-operatives, such as the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, and members of the Board of Trade; and pointed charges, including references to "racketeers," have been made. Board of Trade officials hold that there was no need for another marketing organization, but more particularly that this one as set up and operated has been inefficient, has not always operated ethically, and has been run at the expense of the American taxpayers.

Board of Trade brokers, the Farmers National points out, might be expected to object to any move which would restrict the available volume of the commodity in the dealing of which the broker makes his livelihood, although board members insist they do not object to the co-operative marketing idea.

Some outsiders assert that the Farmers National markets less than 5 per cent of the nation's cash grain, while the Farmers National says it markets from 15 to 25 per cent.

The Farmers National Grain Dealers Association, which has been in existence for some 33 years, but which lost many of its members with establishment of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, objects to its rival on the basis of its competition with the help of government funds.

As for the influence over favorable grain prices, as a result of stabilized marketing, critics of the Farmers National say it has been negligible. The direct cash benefit to the individual farmer members also is questioned.

Out of it all the fact stands clear that the Farmers National Grain Corporation has set upon hard times; and its operations in the next year or so are accordingly expected to determine its future. Against the claim that its financial uncertainty has been due to crop curtailment, comes the argument that such an organization, to justify its existence, should be set up so as to be able to withstand such conditions; for, they say, after all, it is the abnormal times and situations which require such concerted action. Normal times need less of this kind of machinery.

Rhodes Split Book To Still Talkative Fellow Passenger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A new story about Cecil Rhodes, famous pioneer in South Africa, has just come to light. In the early days when passenger coaches ran between Kimberley and the Rand goldfields, Rhodes happened to be a passenger. He spent his time in the coach reading a book or browsing over figures.

One of the passengers was given to much talking, to the discomfort of Rhodes. One day the talkative man complained he had finished his book and had nothing to read.

Without looking up from the book he was reading, Rhodes is said to have bent the volume backward, loosening the binding, torn the book in two, and still without a glance or a word handed the one part to the talker and continued reading the remaining part.

Shad Fishing Season Cut

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29 (AP)—The State Board of Conservation and Development said today a special committee of its members had decided that curtailment of the shad fishing season in North Carolina "would be the least drastic measure . . . to preserve the industry from an apparent complete depletion." It suggested an open shad season from February to April 15 each year. Uniformity in shad fishing regulations along the Atlantic coast also will be sought, it was indicated.

Landon Says Earners Carry Pension Load of New Deal

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon made public today a social security study which said old-age insurance taxes of the New Deal law would fall "almost" entirely on "the earners of the nation."

"This report," the Republican presidential nominee told reporters, "was made by the Twentieth Century Fund supported by the Filene Foundation. It is part of a general study of the Social Security Act. A study of the Townsend plan was published by them last July.

Wasteful Finance

Governor Landon added that the men who made the study were experts in the field. He spoke on social security in Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday, terming the present law "bungling," wasteful finance, "stupidly drafted" and a "cruel hoax" on the working man in its compulsory old-age insurance provisions. He urged a "pay-as-you-go" plan for paying pensions to the aged with funds raised through widely-distributed direct taxes.

The research report distributed by Governor Landon said of the existing law; "The attempt to finance these contributory pensions exclusively by means of flat pay roll and wage taxes is unsound. . . . In view of the fact that the standard of living of the low-income groups should not be further lowered it is essential that these new costs be financed out of taxes based on the principle of capacity to pay. . . .

Adjustment Proposed

"Why should not the needs of ordinary government and of social security be recognized as a gross cost and the tax system adjusted to meet the total burden as a regular cost of government?

"To do this, new sources would have to be found and these might be taxes on payrolls and wages, as provided under the Social Security Act, or sales taxes of various kinds, or an increase in direct taxation on incomes through a strengthening of the income tax, or, what is more likely, a combination of several forms of taxation."

The report said a $50,000,000,000 reserve fund which the act would accumulate was "unnecessary" and "could hardly hope to survive legislative raids."

Holding that the failure of most families to provide for old age "is not due to improvidence but to poverty," the study said. "They (legislators) blithely legislated on the assumption that more savings in justice should and could be made and they were ignorant of or indifferent to the fact that persons already too poor to save will be made still poorer so that they obtain security in old age.

"They decreed that the price of this security at 65 should be the sacrifice of comfort and even health and decency in earlier years."

Cry of 'Communism' Raised by Hamilton

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 30 (AP)—Chairman John Hamilton of the Republican National Committee opened the presidential campaign in Kentucky at a party rally here yesterday by raising the cry of "communism" against President Roosevelt's New Deal.

The Topeka, Kan. lawyer urged Republican and Jeffersonian Democrats alike to support Gov. Alfred M. Landon on the issue of "preserving the American form of government."

Mr. Hamilton asserted that Earl Browder, presidential candidate of the Communist party, was throwing his strength to the President, and that David Dubinsky, candidate for presidential elector in New York pledged to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, was an avowed "collector of funds for the Communist party who had told of sending $5000 to the reds in Spain and additional funds to another European country."

Robert H. Lucas of Louisville, Republican nominee for United States Senator, joined Mr. Hamilton in denouncing the Democratic Administration as "socialistic and un-American." Mr. Lucas quoted Senator Carter Glass, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and other old-line Democratic leaders in opposition to the New Deal.

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Business Women Of Nova Scotia Form New Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30—History was made in Nova Scotia recently when the first Business and Professional Women's Club to be formed in the Maritime Provinces had its organization dinner at the Nova Scotian here.

More than 150 women were enrolled and all callings open to women in this city were represented. While school teachers, nurses and many other professions have their own organizations, often these women do not make contact with women of other vocations. One of the aims of these clubs is to foster the spirit of co-operation and to provide educational, social, and recreational opportunities for its members.

Miss F. Postell, life member of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was the guest speaker. Mrs. Evangeline Watts, chairman of the Saint John, N. B., club, reported that her city is likewise to have an organization dinner. Both these clubs will be affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which in turn is a member of the International Federation.

The business and professional women of the Maritimes believe that they, in this way, will aid in the solution of the problem of unrest which confronts the world of women, also in clarifying public and private opinion toward acceptance of the fact that intelligence and vision have no sex.

Dynamite Plot Revealed By Police in Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—An explosion intended as a trap for police and army intelligence agents was averted today with the discovery of 20 sticks of dynamite wired to a telephone in a vacant apartment. Officers, investigating the bombing of the newspaper El Pais were lured yesterday to the apartment near the center of Havana by an anonymous tip it was the hideout of radicals.

The charge was set to explode when the telephone receiver was lifted from the hook. Police, however, suspecting a trap, found the dynamite and broke the connections.

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Fall of the Franc Traced to Mounting Deficits and Prices

Expense of social reforms raised production costs and curtailed trade in competition with countries which had already acted on devaluation measures.

Acme — French Financial Transactions Funnel to the Doors of the Paris Bourse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Heavily handicapped by the burden of ever-increasing armament costs, France's Popular Front Government has at last lost its hard-fought race with the economic crisis.

Two main factors finally forced France off gold. The first was a budgetary deficit which, persisting and accumulating year after year despite all efforts to compress, disguise or justify it, ended by destroying the French investor's confidence in French credit.

Unable to borrow, the Treasury then had to have recourse to semi-inflationary measures which shattered what faith was left in the franc, and made draconian measures imperative to avoid complete catastrophe.

The second element was prices. The social reforms introduced by Premier Léon Blum and his Popular Front Cabinet resulted in a sharp rise in production costs, and consequently in both wholesale and retail prices.

The already existing gap between the price level in France and in other countries was therefore greatly increased and this accentuated the stagnation of French industry and commerce at the very time when other countries were experiencing a return toward business prosperity.

Reflationary Measures

When four years of drastic deflation failed to balance the French budget, the Popular Front Government came into power and, reversing these deflationary efforts, attempted to overcome the economic crisis by an opposite course of "reflationary" measures.

Its theory was that a revival of business activity would restore the state's income from taxation and thus balance the budget eventually despite increased public expenditures.

Seeing business recovery already under way in other countries, Mr. Blum and his friends figure that it could not delay long in coming to France.

Business Distrustful

These calculations however, failed to attribute sufficient importance to four factors.

First, the French business and financial world remained stubbornly distrustful of France's first Socialist Premier despite his frequent assurances that the Government's intentions toward private industry were entirely honorable and by no means Marxist.

Second, social unrest and the tendency in France toward division into two camps hung heavily over the business world and retarded recovery.

Third, international unrest and anxiety continued at such a high pitch that confidence in the future was very largely lacking.

Fourth, despite all the Government's statements that it intended to defend the franc at its normal gold parity, the fear of devaluation continued to hang unabated over the French financial world.

Foreign Trade Dropped

All these elements have played their part in preventing a restoration of business activity which would have canceled the budgetary deficit, and which might even have made it possible to offset the strain of the difference between French prices and world price levels.

As it was France's foreign trade dropped like a plummet over a five-year period and the gap between imports and exports grew steadily larger.

Even the numerical upturn in tourist traffic failed to help, for tourists coming to France found prices too high and stayed but a few days, spending as little as possible.

Cool to "Baby Bonds"

Late in July the Popular Front Cabinet launched its much-heralded loan of "Baby Bonds" in a desperate effort to bring out the billions of francs of hoarded capital and provide funds to finance the Government's reflationary measures and social reforms.

The response to this appeal, however, was not great enough to offset increased expenditures, especially the big addition to the already heavy defense expenditure deemed necessary as a result of Germany's move in doubling its period of military service.

Finally, despite drastic restrictions, amounting almost to an unofficial embargo on gold exports, the Popular Front Cabinet was not able to check entirely the flight of gold from France, and was completely unable to bring back any substantial part of the 30,000,000,000 francs worth of gold which have disappeared from the vaults of the Bank of France within the last year or so.

Slump in Gold Reserves

On April 24, 1936—just before the French elections—the report of the Bank of France showed gold reserves totaling only 61,937,087,361 francs. In a little over a year, therefore, the gold stock had fallen more than 20,000,000,000 francs—a drop of nearly 25 per cent. This decrease was for the most part spread out fairly evenly over the whole year. It was due to steadily growing uneasiness over the French budget, intensified by anxiety over the European situation.

Since the Popular Front came into power, there has been a further decrease in the total gold reserves which at the end of September stood at only about 53,000,000,000 francs. Simultaneously the note issue continued to increase until it was well over 84,000,000,000 francs.

A "temporary loan" to the state by the Bank of France, authorized by special law in June, 1936, had attained nearly 14,000,000,000 francs by the middle of September, a sum which most impartial economists did not hesitate to describe as so much disguised inflation.

Catalans Cheered By New Victories On Eastern Front

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BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. 30 — President Luis Companys announced today that government troops, under Colonel Villalba, had taken an important strategic point on the eastern front—the pass of Estrecho Quinto in Monte Aragon, dominating the road to Huesca, a few miles to the west.

The news cheered this anti-Fascist stronghold, which has been somewhat depressed by the fall of Toledo in the south.

The newly organized Coalition Government of Catalonia decided last night on general mobilization of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 40 to bolster the Government's fight against Fascists of the Spanish junta at Burgos.

All civilian pilots and men with artillery training were summoned as the first step in the mobilization program. Creation of a military aviation school and immediate mobilization of all non-commissioned officers were planned.

Madrid Mobilizes Two New Classes To Recapture Toledo

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MADRID, Sept. 30—The Spanish Government mobilized two additional classes of conscripts into a powerful army today to counter attack the southern fascist forces and hurl them out of recently fallen Toledo.

Socialist troops stubbornly halted their slow retreat from Toledo to Madrid and dug in under bursting shells from insurgent six-inch batteries blazing away from the heights of Toledo.

Throughout the night, the battle raged on the Castillian plain from Olias del Rey to Cabañas de la Sagra where the Government main line of resistance was organized.

Loyalists Hold Lines

With Madrid only 30 miles behind them, the Government defenders held their lines until dawn with its "inevitable" accompaniment of bombardment by the insurgents.

Actually, few of the front-line veterans knew that their objective was to drive the Fascists from Toledo. Few of them knew that that Alcazar city had fallen and that their comrades had fled southward.

Government military circles said, however, that the insurgent tenure of Toledo was threatened.

Four days of fighting, they pointed out, had failed to drive the Socialist army from the highway at Olias del Rey, while across the Tagus river a "phantom column" from Valencia was lying in wait for insurgent attempts to cut the Ciudad Real railroad at Algodor and the Valencia line at Castillejos.

Bolster Resistance

To bolster determined resistance on the road to Madrid, the Government ordered the conscript classes of 1932 and 1933 to the front.

Leaders urged a closer union of all factions of Marxists, Republicans and proletarians for the defense of the capital, threatened by a Fascist general advance.

Reports filtering into Madrid indicated that battles were raging to the northwest, the east and on the Biscayan coast.

Intensive shelling of Socialist positions in the Guadarrama mountains northwest of the city was reported, while an official communiqué announced a bitter engagement in progress at San Bartolome de Pinares.

'Call to Retreat' Seen in Landon Security Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—John G. Winant, three times Republican Governor of New Hampshire, who tendered his resignation as chairman of the Social Security board in order to meet attacks on the New Deal law from Gov. Alfred M. Landon, declared last night that Republicans had issued a "call to retreat."

"Until last Saturday," he declared, "I had hoped that the attainment of social security would be held high above party politics. I had hoped, too, that we might, as Americans—and not as Republicans or Democrats—put the program into effect, discover and amend its shortcomings, and go forward toward a larger measure of security for the whole of the American people."

Denies Need to "Pry"

Though he did not mention the Republican candidate by name, Mr. Winant continued:

"The call to retreat is written large in the whole tissue of the Republican position."

To the Landon charge that the present act would mean prying into individuals' private affairs, he retorted that the Government would do merely as it now does in other fields of taxation, seeking only the "minimum information on a man's income." He took up the Landon arguments separately stressing that "compulsory savings for the working man" are preferable to the "fear of a lack of a job and the fear of old age."

Landon Held Misled

The Landon proposal to use the states as laboratories, he said, is already written into the present law. "Either the nominee has not read the Social Securities act or his advisers have misled him," he said.

At the same time that Mr. Winant was making his defense in Washington, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, was making much the same reply. Governor Landon's assertion that the act is "stupidly drafted and unworkable," brought the retort that Mr. Landon made glaring misstatements and was extremely vague. The Republican nominee was charged with setting up a straw man for the purpose of knocking him down. Landon represented the taxes to be paid for old-age insurance as the heaviest ever levied, although for years to come they will cost less than postage on the excise taxes consumers pay on many luxury articles, he said.

Farmers Move to Heights As Texas Rivers Rampage

WACO, Texas, Sept. 29 (AP)—Thousands more acres of farming land were inundated in central Texas today as flood waters of the Brazos and Little rivers destroyed millions of dollars worth of crops and property. No loss of life was reported. Lowland farmers drove their livestock to high ground and moved their household belongings to safety.

In the Waco vicinity, where city damage over the week end amounted to $500,000, and losses in McLennan county to $1,500,000, the Brazos fell steadily after the highest stage in its history—41 feet.

The crest of the Brazos flood approached Hearne today and, since the river channel is much wider there than in the Waco section, was expected to spread over more farming land.

At Cameron, a city of 5000 population, the rampaging Little river this morning was rising at a rate of six inches an hour, and threatened to cover the Houston highway. The river stage had reached 33.30 feet, but residents of Cameron had no fear, since it would take a 100-foot rise to roll into the community.

Submarine Parity Seen Threatened By Tokyo Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—It is recognized here yesterday that the United States probably will be forced to invoke the escalator clause of the 1930 naval treaty in order to retain parity in submarines with Japan.

Word from Tokyo, that the Japanese Government refuses to base its announced intention to save approximately 16,000 tons of submarines above its quota under the expiring treaty on the escalator clause virtually forces the United States to take such action, it is felt here.

Unless this is done the United States would be forced to scrap about 39,000 tons of submarines by the end of the year, leaving it with only the 52,700 tons authorized by the treaty. Japan on the other hand will have 68,700 tons on Jan. 1, 1937, by saving the 16,000 tons in addition to the 52,700 she also is permitted under the treaty.

Some Worth Saving

Much of the excess American submarine tonnage is in the form of obsolete ships scarcely worth saving. However, enough of it is serviceable to be worth saving at least 16,000 tons of the old ships provided Japan does the same.

In view of the fact that submarines constitute the one naval category in which Japan has been granted parity with the United States, both naval and diplomatic circles here feel the United States cannot afford to make any further concessions to Japan in submarines. They feel that they went very far indeed in 1930 in accepting parity. They do not feel that they can permit Japan to exceed parity. Therefore it is considered axiomatic here that whatever Japan saves in submarines, the United States must save as well.

The only question remaining, therefore, is to determine how this can be done.

How Clause Works

The London Treaty of 1930 provided that if any of the contracting parties deemed its interests to be affected by naval construction of another power it could notify the other signatories as to the amount of tonnage it considers necessary to meet this threat and its intentions thereto.

This escape clause has been invoked once by Great Britain in regard to destroyers, the British having announced that they consider 40,000 tons above their quota necessary to offset heavy destroyer construction on the part of other European powers.

Note Sent to Japan

It has not been announced officially, but it is known in informed circles here, that a note already has been dispatched to Japan informing that Government that the United States cannot accept Japan's contention that it is justified to using excess destroyer tonnage made available by British action for submarines instead.

The United States today has built and building 100 submarines totaling 91,950 tons. Thus to scrap down to the treaty level would involve the loss of nearly half of the total. Japan has built and building 70 submarines of 86,049 tons. The 68,700 she will have left after adding 16,000 tons to the treaty quota represents approximately the proportion of her submarine fleet worth saving.

Winant Resignation Stirs Republicans In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—New Hampshire Republicans opened their convention here today, stirred over the resignation of their one-time governor, John G. Winant, from the Social Security board to defend the security program against Republican attacks.

In caucuses last night, Mr. Winant's action was a subject of discussion and some delegates talked of bringing his name before the convention. Party leaders said, however, no such action would take place. Mr. Winant was governor of New Hampshire for three terms.

Candidates, including Governor H. Styles Bridges, candidate for the United States Senate; Francis P. Murphy, candidate for Governor; Congressman Charles W. Tobey, seeking re-election; and Arthur B. Jenks, congressional candidate in the First district, conferred for several hours with Robert W. Upton, Republican Committee chairman, upon the platform.

A tentative draft was drawn up for submission to the Resolutions committee.

Ogden Mills, former secretary of the treasury, will be the convention's principal speaker. Charles M. Dale, of Portsmouth, president of the State Senate, was slated to be elected president of the convention.

New Hampshire Taxes At New High Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30—An all-time record is established by the average tax rate for this year of $34.30, according to the New Hampshire Tax Commission, a $2.60 increase over the previous record made last year.

John G. Marston, secretary of the tax commission, said that the advance was principally caused by the high cost of relief. The March flood did not enter into this year's figures, he said.

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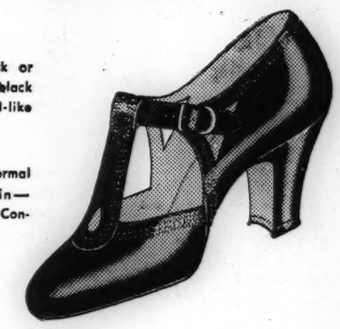

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Whoever acquires knowledge but does not practice it is as one who plows but does not sow."—Saadi.
2. Pilot, Pilon, Pison, Pisos, Pesos, Pests, Peats, Plats, Plans, Plane.
3. 648 acres.
4. S, Ah, Pro, Prow, Arose, Shower.

Cultural Heritages of London Enrich Night School Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whatever the citizen's hobby, trade or vocation, be it acoustics or zoology, the London County Council scheme of spare-time education is ready to help him along the road to progress. A new year of classes began Sept. 21. Enrollments were heavy and although figures are not yet available they are expected to be well ahead of the last published figure of 236,500.

London being no mean city, the Londoner must be no mean citizen. He must learn to grow intellectually and not merely stiffen mentally when his full-time school days are over. This is the keynote of the council's scheme of work at evening institutes throughout the metropolis.

Fitted to Changing Needs

The syllabus at each school is elastic, being designed to meet the changing needs of the student. Thus although more than 300 subjects are being taught already, should a student wish to explore still other paths of knowledge and can find a few fellow enthusiasts to form a group, the council will consider the formation of new classes.

Fees provide no barrier for they come easily within the range of most workers' pockets and in poorer districts the classes are given practically free to those unable to pay.

Rich Heritages Available

In its galleries and museums London has priceless collections of art treasures. Literary institutes, of which there are now 18 under the council's scheme, help Londoners to appreciate the richness of this heritage and to enjoy its beauty.

At these institutes men and women learn to experience the pleasure of the trained mind in contemplation of a fine picture, the hearing of a great musical composition or the study of a literary masterpiece. One of these institutes alone has nearly 6000 students.

Technical Courses Offered

On the practical side a very important branch of the scheme of adult education provides for workers wishing to pursue the study of a trade or industry in which they are engaged during the day.

For these there are technical institutes and trade schools where every grade of technical education is to be obtained up to university standard in preparation for natural science degrees and professional diplomas.

The schools have been organized with due regard to the locality of each industry. For example the School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography is in the heart of London's newspaper world, Fleet street, while the institute dealing with the retail meat trades is in the vicinity of London's great meat market, Smithfield.

Domestic Subjects

Neither is that important citizen, the homemaker forgotten in the scheme. The council co-operates with women's institutes in providing for purely domestic subjects and for cultural influences such as music, literature and Greek dancing.

Afternoon classes in needlework are also held in some of the poorer districts where the thrifty mother may take father's shabby clothes and learn how to turn them into neat garments for small son.

One of the happy results of the institutes where the man of the family can pursue his hobby has been the discovery and development of unsuspected talent in men who previously have had little or no opportunity for self-expression.

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Women Ministers Voted by United Church of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Women in future may become ministers in the United Church of Canada. This momentous step toward equalization of the sexes was decided upon by the seventh General Council of the United Church in session here last week. Out of 114 presbyteries 80 voted to allow women to the ministry, 26 voted against and eight expressed no opinion.

Many women were present to hear the result of the vote and were greatly pleased by it.

Messages of encouragement were brought by fraternal delegates from churches in Great Britain and the United States. The Rev. Dr. A. N. Bogle of the Church of Scotland; the Rev. Richard Pike and Mr. Charles Wass of the Methodist Church of Great Britain, and the Rev. Dr. John Simpson of Buffalo, of the United Presbyterian Church in North America, spoke on the question of church union in their respective countries and of the marked progress being made in that direction.

Pittsburgh Area Adds To Democratic Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 30—Confirmation of Democratic claims of the growth of New Deal sentiment in America's steel center was had today in registration returns for Allegheny county showing that this party for the first time in history was ahead of the Republicans in voting strength here.

While their lead is small—amounting to only 50,167 so far tabulated—the returns were seen as confirming the predictions of James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman and other leaders of his party, that Allegheny county may be counted in the New Deal column in November.

Derivation of 'Calisthenics'

"Calisthenics" comes from a combination of Greek words meaning "beautiful" and "strength."

President Demands That GOP Drop Its 'Red Herrings'

SYRACUSE, Sept. 30 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech last night to the Democratic State Convention follows:

Tonight you and I join forces for the 1936 campaign. We enter it with confidence. Never was there greater need for fidelity to the underlying conception of Americanism than there is today. And once again it is given to our party to carry the message of that Americanism to the people.

The task on our part is twofold: First, as simple patriotism requires, to separate the false from the real issues; and secondly, with facts and without rancor, to clarify the real problems for the American public.

There will be—there are—many false issues. In that respect, this will be no different from other campaigns.

Partisans, not willing to face realities, will drag out red herrings, as they have always done, to divert attention from the trail of their own weaknesses.

Nothing New in Practice

This practice is as old as our democracy. Avoiding the facts, fearful of the truth, a malicious opposition charged that George Washington planned to make himself king under a British form of government; that Thomas Jefferson planned to set up a guillotine under the French revolutionary form of government; that Andrew Jackson soaked the rich of the eastern seaboard and planned to surrender American democracy to the dictatorship of a frontier mob. They called Abraham Lincoln a Roman emperor; Theodore Roosevelt a destroyer; Woodrow Wilson a self-constituted messiah.

In this campaign another herring turns up. It has been British and French, and a variety of other things. This year it is Russian. Desperate in mood, angry at failure, cunning in purpose, individuals and groups are seeking to make communism an issue in an election where communism is not a controversy between the two major parties.

Repudiates Red Support

Here and now, once and for all, let us bury that red herring and destroy that false issue. You are familiar with my background; you know my heritage. And you are familiar, especially in the State of New York, with my public service extending back over a quarter of a century.

For nearly four years I have been President of the United States. A long record has been written. In that record, both in this State and in the national capital, you will find a simple, clear and consistent adherence not only to the letter but to the spirit of the American form of government.

To that record, my future and the future of my administration will conform. I have not sought, I do not seek, I repudiate the support of any advocate of communism, or of any other alien "ism" which would by fair means or foul change our American democracy.

That is my position. It always has been my position. It always will be my position.

There is no difference between the major parties as to what they think about communism.

There is a very great difference between the two parties in what they do about communism.

Communism is a manifestation of the social unrest which always comes with widespread economic maladjustment. We in the Democratic party have not been content merely to denounce this menace. We have been realistic enough to face it. We have been intelligent enough to do something about it. And the world has seen the results of what we have done.

In the spring of 1933 we faced a crisis which was the ugly fruit of 12 years of neglect of the causes of economic and social unrest. It was a crisis made to order for all those who would overthrow our form of government. Do I need to recall to you the fear of those days—the reports of those who piled supplies in their basements, who laid plans to get their fortunes across the border, who got themselves hideaways in the country against the impending upheaval?

Recalls Dark Picture

Do I need to recall the law-abiding heads of peaceful families who began to wonder, as they saw their children starve, how they could get the bread they saw in the bakery window? Do I need to recall the homeless boys who were traveling in bands through the country seeking work and food — desperate because they could find neither?

Do I need to recall the farmers who banded together with pitchforks to keep the sheriff from selling the farm home under foreclosure? Do I need to recall the powerful leaders of industry and banking who came to me in Washington in those early days of 1933 pleading to be saved?

Most people in the United States remember today the fact that starvation was averted, that homes and farms were saved, that banks reopened, that crop prices rose, that industry revived, and that the dangerous forces subversive of our form of government were turned aside.

A few people—a few only—unwilling to remember, seem to have forgotten those days.

Didn't Save the Hat

In the summer of 1933, a nice old gentleman wearing a silk hat fell off the end of a pier. He was unable to swim. A friend ran down the pier, dived overboard and pulled him out, but the silk hat floated off with the tide. After the old gentleman had bee resuscitated he was effusive in his thanks. He praised his friend for saving his life. Today, three years later, the old gentleman is berating his friend because the silk hat was lost.

Why did the crisis of 1929 to 1932 pass without disaster? The answer is found in the record of what we did. Early in the campaign of 1932 I said: "To meet by reaction that danger of radicalism is to invite disaster. Reaction is no barrier to the radical—it is a challenge, a provocation. The way to meet that danger is to offer a workable program of reconstruction, and the party to offer it is the party with the clean hands."

We met the emergency with emergency action. But far more important than that, we went to the roots of the problem and attacked the cause of the crisis. We were against revolution. Therefore, we waged war against those conditions which make revolutions—against the inequalities and resentments which breed them.

Proved Democracy Workable

In America in 1933 the people did not attempt to remedy wrongs by overthrowing their institutions. Americans were made to realize that wrongs could and would be set aright within their institutions. We proved that democracy can work.

I have said that there is a very great difference between the two parties in what they do about communism. Conditions congenial to communism were being bred and fostered throughout this nation up to the very day of March 4, 1933. Hunger was breeding it, loss of homes and farms was breeding it, closing banks were breeding it, a ruinous price level was breeding it. Discontent and fear were spreading through the land. The previous national administration, bewildered, did nothing.

In their speeches they deplored it, but by their actions they encouraged it. The injustices, the inequalities, the downright suffering out of which revolutions come—what did they do about these things? Lacking courage, they evaded, being selfish, they neglected. Being short-sighted, they ignored.

When the crisis came, as these wrongs made it sure to come, America was unprepared. Our lack of preparation for it was best proved by the cringing and the fear of the very people whose indifference helped to make the crisis. They came to us pleading that we should do, overnight, what they should have been doing through the years.

And the simple causes of our unpreparedness were two: first, a weak leadership, and secondly, an inability to understand the reasons for social unrest—the tragic plight of 90 per cent of the men, women and children who made up the population of the United States.

It has been well said, "The most dreadful failure of which any form of government can be guilty of is simply to lose touch with reality, because out of this failure all imaginable forms of evil grow. Every empire that has crashed has come down primarily because its rulers did not know what was going on in the world and were incapable of learning."

Old Laws Once Radical

It is for that reason that our American form of government will continue to be safest in Democratic hands. The real, actual, undercover Republican leadership is the same as it was four years ago. That leadership will never comprehend the need for a progress of social justice and of regard for the well-being of the masses of our people.

I have been comparing leadership in Washington. This contrast between Democratic and Republican leadership holds true throughout the length and breadth of the state of New York. As far back as the year 1910, the old Black Horse Cavalry in Albany was failing to meet changing social conditions by appropriate social legislation.

Here was a state noted for its industry and noted for its agriculture—a state with the greatest mixture of population—where the poorest and the richest lived, literally, within a stone's throw of each other—in short a situation made to order for unrest. And yet in this situation the best the Republican leaders of those days could say was: "Let them eat cake."

Looking Backward

What would have happened if that reactionary domination had continued through all of these hard years?

Starting in 1911, a Democratic leadership came into power, and with it a new philosophy of government. I had the good fortune to come into public office at that time. I found other young men in the Legislature—men who held the same philosophy. One of them was Bob Wagner, another was Al Smith. We were all joined in a common cause. We did not look on government as something apart from the people. We thought of it as something to be used by the people for their own good.

New factory legislation setting up decent standards of safety and sanitation, limitation of the working hours of women in industry, a workmen's compensation law, a one-day rest in seven law, a full train crew law, a direct primary law—these laws and many more were passed which were then called radical and alien to our form of government. Would you or any other Americans call them radical and alien today?

Program Carried Out

In later years, first under Governor Smith, then during my Governorship, this program of practical intelligence was carried forward over the typical and unswerving opposition of Republican leaders throughout the State.

Today the great tradition of a liberal, progressive Democratic party has been carried still further by your present Governor, Herbert H. Lehman. He has begun a program of insurance to remove the specter of unemployment from the working people of the State. He has broadened our labor legislation. He has extended the supervision of public utility companies. He has proved himself an untiring seeker for the public good; a doer of social justice; a wise, conscientious, clear-headed and businesslike administrator of the executive branch of our government.

And be it noted that his opponents are led and backed by the same forces and the same individuals who, for a quarter of a century, have tried to hamstring progress within our State. The overwhelming majority of our citizens, regardless of party, propose to return him and his administration to Albany for another two years.

His task in Albany, like my task in Washington, has been to maintain contact between statecraft and reality. In New York and in Washington, government which has rendered more than lip service to our constitutional democracy has done a work for the protection and preservation of our institutions that could not have been accomplished by repression and force.

Let me warn you and let me warn the nation against the smooth evasion which says: "Of course we believe all these things; we believe in social security; we believe in work for the unemployed; we believe in saving homes. Cross our hearts and hope to die, we believe in all these things; but we do not like the way the present administration is doing them. Just turn them over to us. We will do all of them—we will do more of them—we will do them better; and, most important of all, the doing of them will not cost anybody anything."

Had Their Opportunity

But, my friends, these evaders are banking too heavily on the shortness of our memories. No one will forget that they had their golden opportunity—12 long years of it.

Remember that the first essential of doing a job well is to want to see the job done. But make no mistake about this: The Republican leadership today is not against the way we have done the job. The Republican leadership is against the job being done.

Look to the source of the promises of the past. Governor Lehman knows and I know how little legislation in the interests of the average citizen would be on the statute books of the State of New York and of the Federal Government if we had waited for the Republican leaders to pass it.

Same Lack of Purpose

The same lack of purpose of fulfillment lies behind the promises of today. You cannot be an Old Guard Republican in the East and a New Deal Republican in the West. You cannot promise to repeal taxes before one audience and promise to spend more of the taxpayers' money before another audience. You cannot promise tax relief for those who can afford to pay and at the same time promise more of the taxpayers' money for those who are in need. You simply cannot make good on both promises at the same time.

Who is there in America who believes that we can run the risk of turning back our government to the old leadership which brought it to the brink of 1933? Out of the strains and stresses of these years we now come to see that the true conservative is the man who has a real concern for injustices and takes thought against the day of reckoning.

The Need for Change

The true conservative seeks to protect the system of private property and free enterprise by correcting such injustices and inequalities as arise from it. The most serious threat to our institutions comes from those who refuse to face the need for change. Liberalism becomes the protection for the farsighted conservative.

Never has a nation made greater strides in the safeguarding of democracy than we have made during the past three years. Wise and prudent men, intelligent conservatives, have long known that in a changing world worthy institutions can be conserved only by adjusting them to the changing time. In the words of the great essayist, "The voice of great events is proclaiming to us: reform if you would preserve."

I am that kind of a conservative because I am that kind of a liberal.

Support of Communists Rejected by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

hours of women in industry; a workmen's compensation law; a one-day-rest-in-seven law; a full-train-crew law; a direct primary law—these laws and many more were passed which were then called radical and alien to our form of government. Would you or any other Americans call them radical and alien today?"

But this passage took second place to President Roosevelt's parody of what he claimed to be the Republican campaign position. Raising his voice to falsetto, the Chief Executive quoted his opponents as saying:

With Telling Satire

"Of course we believe all these things. We believe in social security; we believe in work for the unemployed; we believe in saving homes. Cross our hearts and hope to die, we believe in all these things; but we do not like the way the present Administration is doing them. Just turn them over to us. We will do all of them—we will do more of them—we will do them better; and, most important of all, the doing of them will not cost anybody anything."

Less satirically, President Roosevelt gave this definition of a conservative:

"The true conservative is the man who has a real concern for injustices and takes thought against the day of reckoning. The true conservative seeks to protect the system of private property and free enterprise by correcting such injustices and inequalities as arise from it. The most serious threat to our institutions comes from those who refuse to face the need for change. Liberalism becomes the protection for the farsighted conservative."

That Kind of Conservative

He concluded with this Roosevelt-ism: .

"I am that kind of a conservative because I am that kind of a liberal."

The President did some of his most effective campaigning beforehand. Arriving in Syracuse at 4 p. m. he rode in a procession to Syracuse University where several thousand persons were gathered to see him lay the cornerstone of a new $825,000 college of medicine, being built with a WPA loan.

In his most felicitous manner, the President said he had laid many a cornerstone in the last three years, but that none of the buildings had fallen down—yet, he and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who also spoke, reminded the audience that federal funds in the last years had kept public building going, had been of inestimable value in constructing new school houses all over the land, had helped the universities and many other public and private endowments.

Program to Be Repeated

Coming back from the "hill," the President stopped in Syracuse's main square and said a few gracious words to more thousands of people gathered to see him. Crowds sparsely lined the streets all along the way. This was campaigning with a vengeance, under a non-political guise. A similar program will be followed for the rest of the week, with one more political speech at Pittsburgh, and "non-political" appearances in West Virginia, New York, and New Jersey.

To a reporter fresh from Governor Landon's train, the contrast is amazing. No two candidates could be less alike. Nothing resembling the emotional pitch to which the New York delegates were raised at Syracuse has been seen at any point in the Landon campaign. But then, the appeal of the two candidates is to different emotions of the people. They cannot be judged by the same standards. One is a political wizard, the other a plain man running for President. It remains to be seen which the people prefer.

Scholarships at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Scholarships valued at more than $110,000 have been awarded to 322 students of Columbia University for the academic year 1936-'37, it was announced here today. The new scholars include 304 men and 18 women from nearly every State, as well as graduates of colleges, technical schools and universities in all parts of America.

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Ottawa to Share Loss-Risks Under New Housing Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 30—Canada's Housing Act—which, like the Federal Housing Administration in the United States, is designed to aid home owners through long-time low-interest financing and to stimulate building throughout the Dominion—has just been further facilitated by the assumption on the part of the Government of 80 per cent of the loss-risk together with a share in traveling and inspection expenses.

Under the arrangement, announced by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, the Government will guarantee 80 per cent of the risk of an 80 per cent loan on a single family house where the loan is $3000; where the loan is more than $3000 and less than $3500 the Government will assume 75 per cent of the risk, and 70 per cent where the loan exceeds $3500 but is not more than $4000.

To Share Loss

As previously arranged, if at the time a loss occurred the amount owing under the mortgage was more than the amount advanced by the lending company, two thirds of the loss would be borne by the Government and one third by the company; if less than the amount loaned, the Government would assume one third and the lender two thirds.

Other general terms of the act remain unchanged. They provide that to obtain a loan a proposed builder applies to an approved lending institution and must be prepared to put up 20 per cent of the estimated cost. If the application is accepted, the lending company advances 60 per cent of the whole and the Government 20 per cent.

80,000 Houses Shy

The parliamentary committee estimated a year ago that there was a shortage of over 80,000 houses in Canada, most of which are required for industrial workers, semi-skilled laborers and farmers. It is believed that at least 30,000 families of two or more persons are living in single rooms—either houses with a single room or parts of other buildings.

The committee found that the cost of money was the main item to be explored among the obstacles to house-building, and gathered some interesting figures about this aspect. From data laid before them they concluded that the minimum total cost (including land) for an adequate four- or five-roomed house for workers, built in pairs or separate, with three bedrooms so as to accomodate a family with boys and girls, ranged from $2500 to $3500, depending on local conditions.

Calculating Rents

Adopting a low average of $2700 as representing this cost, they calculated the rent which must be charged as follows:

Taxes (land and buildings)	$ 55.00
Management	15.00
Insurance	4.00
Maintenance	40.00
Amortization in 50 years	16.95
Interest on money at 6%	162.00
	$292.95

This works out at a rent of $24.41 per month, which is considered more than the average worker in Canada can afford. With money however at 5 per cent, rent could be $22.61, at 4 per cent rent could be $19.91, and at 3 per cent $17.66. Undoubtedly rental at the last figure would take care of the problem for a great many workers and perhaps provide an economic basis for the construction of 20,000 or 25,000 houses in Canada.

The parliamentary committeee foresaw the difficulty of securing money so cheaply and lays the problem at the door of the Federal Government.

Crystal Notes

International

Glass Violin

New Musical Instrument Makes Its Debut

The music critics have not yet passed judgment on the merits of the glass violin. But should it meet with their approval these delicate musical instruments heretofore fashioned by hand might come within the price range of almost anyone. The glass must be of a special and expensive formula in order to achieve proper resonance in the finished article.

Quota System Blamed at Geneva For World's Economic Strain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie is ready to "sacrifice a considerable portion of his rights under the League Covenant" to effect settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war, Lawrence Taezaz, Ethiopian delegate, told the League of Nations Assembly today.

Mr. Taezaz did not specify what concessions the Negus might contemplate, but said that the Emperor's desire to protect human life impelled his decision.

The Taezaz announcement was interpreted authoritatively as meaning that the Negus is ready to "settle" by accepting some part of Ethiopia, however small, as a national home for the Ethiopian people.

This would mean a separate Ethiopian state or a state under mandate to some power other than Italy.

GENEVA, Sept. 30—In a somewhat academic manner, competent organs of the League have called attention to the need for economic action in a survey just issued here. They have done so for years and no particular notice has apparently been taken. But the general alignment of monies, gives point to their counsels.

Already there are echoes of the desire to initiate the push for prosperity heard in the speeches which succeed each other from the League's tribune. Perhaps the most notable was that of Stanley M. Bruce of Australia, who declared that existing economic conditions are fundamental factors of the present unrest.

Nations, faced with these difficulties, institute such controls as tariff barriers and other measures which increase unemployment. To solve social problems, armaments production was intensified. This aroused fears in neighboring countries. So that it was precisely the deterioration of the economic situation which eventually lead to the political apprehension.

The first sign of realization that something drastic is necessary is the agreement between France, Britain and the United States, Mr. Bruce affirmed. The League should follow their lead and take a great step forward this year toward world co-operation. The idea of self-containment he regarded as a menace to the high standard of living which is possible for all countries.

Removal of Quotas

Partial denial is issued today regarding the rumor that France and Britain have agreed to take common action for the suppression of quotas and to stubmit a formal resolution in this sense to the Assembly. Certainly it will be easier to remove many restrictions now that the Gold Bloc was broken down, for many of the restrictions were imposed to maintain that bloc. The question is whether it would be better to engage in bilateral negotiations between the particular countries rather than to invite intervention of the League and await a general accord which may be unattainable at an early date.

Hope of Agreement

Nevertheless in French circles it is admitted that there is hope of an Anglo-French agreement. As the United States and Great Britain have promised not to engage in a war of monies—thus facilitating French monetary operations—it is held to be its duty for France now to make a generous gesture by spontaneous removal of such hindrances to international trade.

Meanwhile, Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austria's Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, has indicated that the feeling in Central Europe is in favor of abolition of all impediments to trade as an essential corollary to currency stabilization.

Better Manners Held Need

(Continued from Page 1)

to spectators and participants alike and to the institution to which the offenders boasted allegiance.

Has Wide Reflection

"Each display of bad manners, individually or collectively, reflects upon the good name of a wider circle. But the true import is deeper.

"In the realm of sports, American mass manners leave much to be desired. The behavior of spectators at professional athletic contests is frequently deplorable, but for the most painful exhibitions of bad manners one must turn to intercollegiate football games and the flask toters and alcoholic partisans who attend them.

"Yet the blame for lack of sportsmanship cannot be shifted to the intoxicated or ignorant alone. The behavior of alumni and undergraduates at college contests has called forth deserved criticism of our national system of higher education. Obviously, universities cannot afford to ignore such criticism, and you will pardon me if I speak for a moment upon the basic significance of standards of sportsmanship.

Where Bad Effect Comes

"Properly conducted and appraised, organized athletics help to develop a sound personality. That a young man should have an interest in athletics is biologically correct; but when abused, sports can exert an equally destructive effect.

"The same is as true for those who witness athletic contests as for those who participate in them. If a spectator's action is such as to besmirch the game and the players honorably engaged in it, every person who shares in, or condones, such unsportsmanlike behavior suffers a drop in his individual morale of deeper significance than the game itself.

"Anyone who has given it a moment's thought realizes that the standards of good sportsmanship are the standards of fair play which should permeate society at large, and which must win more general acceptance if universal misery is to be avoided."

Strain Under Politics

Holding that the countries in which popular government has shown the strongest survival power are those in which the ideals of sportsmanship have been most widely shared, Dr. Dodds declared that the political issues of the next generation would place a heavy strain on American instincts of sportsmanship.

In concluding his address, Dr. Dodds spoke directly to the members of the freshman class upon the application and appreciation of knowledge.

"An educated man," he said, "should get more fun out of life because he has access to the wide empire of the mind which is his to possess—not a turbuent empire of restless factions, but a quiet, peaceful fatherland to which he can turn as a recuperative release from a world of affairs and routine which tend to become oppressive and sterile."

The opening exercises were preceded by the academic procession, members of the board of trustees and faculty filing from Nassau Hall, which was completed 180 years ago this month, to the university chapel.

Wind Protection for Garden

Tall flowers and grapevines planted around the garden make a good windbreak.

Difficulties Face Farm Television

Radio Comment

While the development of farm television is ultimately to be desired, it is apparent from a study of the situation that its fruition will be well behind the development of television in the cities, which is yet five years off, according to well-informed opinion.

It seems a pity therefore that one should be obliged to take a pessimistic view of the recent predictions of T. Stewart Lyon, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, that television will eventually make for such contentment and stability in rural areas that the drift of farm population to the cities will be partially checked at least.

Electrified Farms

Mr. Lyon, speaking on rural electrification before the recent World Power Conference in Washington, looked forward to the day when electrified farms equipped with television will enable rural folk "to see as well as hear great events and important entertainments as they take place in the centers of population."

A practical and realistic analysis of Mr. Lyon's opinion leads to the consideration of these facts: (1) the radio of today, offering a wide variety of entertaining and cultural features, though without sight added as yet, has failed to check the movement away from the farms, even thought it was also hailed a decade ago as the harbinger of new satisfaction in farm life; (2) in the United States, where rural electrification is progressing faster than in most if not all other countries, only about one fourth of the farm homes with radios have electric radios, all others still using battery sets which even now are enjoying a tremendous sales boom; (3) television has still a long way to go before it is introduced into the homes of the land—and, when it does come, it will be probably for many years a metropolitan service entirely.

This latter point may be bad news for the farmer, but it is a technical fact. When television is developed via radio, it will be a long time before it can be offered as a regular service to farm homes. Not even the prospect of delivering television programs over power or telephone wires, highly expensive even to contemplate, alters the fact that the farmer will have to wait a long time after his city cousin before he can enjoy its blessings. For every factor in the current developments of television by radio both here and abroad point to the fact that it will start as a city service, and very likely a "big" city service.

City Limitations

This limitation to large city service seems inherent in the nature of television transmission. It needs very high points for transmission. Those who are developing vision by radio most assiduously—notably the Americans, British, Germans, Russians and French—are finding it difficult to secure suitable sites for visual broadcasting stations. In the United States, the first field experiments are being conducted from the tall Empire State building in New York; in England, from an extremely tall tower on the Alexandra palace in London; in Germany, from the Brocken, highest peak of the Harz mountains in Saxony; in France, from the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Television is being developed in almost all countries in the ultra-short wave channels. The radiation characteristics restrict them to "line-of-sight," or to the horizon. Superpower television stations developed along the lines of superpower sound broadcasting stations, which can penetrate into the deep rural areas, are not regarded as practicable. All that power can do for television is enable it to override local interferences such as steel structures, automobile ignition systems, etc.

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Oct. 4

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; Messages to Hungarians Abroad; music. HAS-3. 19.5m., 15.37meg.

Boston—10:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.45m., 11.79mc.

Rome—1:20 p. m.—Program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Soviet factory picture." 25m., 12meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—Harvest Thanksgiving service, from Cransley Church Northamptonshire. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Boston—7 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, W1XAL, 49.67m., 6.04mc.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

London—9:16 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Scots Guards. GSF, 19.8m., 15.14meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m., 14.6meg.

Monday, Oct. 5

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selection from Alfano's opera: "The Legend of Sakuntala"; by Franco Alfano; talk, Rev. Prof. Raffaelio Spiattesi, Rome University; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

London—6:52 p. m.—"Empire Exchange." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews from Soviet Capitol. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Flamenco Music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Greetings to Texas Centenary. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m.—"Cobwebs." GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saskatoon—12 midnight—"Old Time Frolic": Farmer Fiddlers, old time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12:30 a. m.—Popular samisen songs by geisha singers. JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Tuesday, Oct. 6

Rome—1:21 p. m.—News in English, 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Paris—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Light Music; Spanish Lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Woman's Hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—10 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m., 6.15 meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Oct. 7

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Industrial Scene in the Soviet Union." RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.2m, 9.57meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris, TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; folk music; talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—6 p. m.—Scottish Dance Music. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Under the Harvest Wreath." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9:40 p. m.—"Food for Thought": talks. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Regina—12:30 a. m.—"Garden of Melody." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Oct. 8

Paris—1 p. m.—Musical Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.8meg.

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m. 9.63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

London—6:32 p. m.—"Empire Magazine," No. 8. Weekly review. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for Children. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Theater of the Air." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Rolf Heide sings songs by Beethoven. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9:35 p. m.—"Under Big Ben," Howard Marshall. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Oct. 9

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Maruf-Ciabattino del Cairo"; Rome's Midnight Voice; vocal concert. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

London—7 p. m.—"Down to the Sea in Ships—Sea Power." GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical program. TPA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Schumann's Trio in F major. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

London—10:16 p. m.—BBC Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall. GSP, 19.8m., 15.14meg.; GSC. 31.3m., 9.58meg.

Pittsburgh—12 midnight—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m., 6.14meg.

Regina—12:45 a. m.—"On the Range": old-time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m., 6.15meg.; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Saturday, Oct. 10

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English, 2RO, 31.1m. 9.63meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Gasparone." operetta. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"Spheres of Action," program on games. GSP, 19.6m. 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Native Songs. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—9 p. m.—Symphony Concert. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Lethbridge—11 p. m.—"The Sport Week." Henry Viney. CJRO, Winnepeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg. CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Liquor-Drug Raids Net 1000 in One Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 — Federal agents have taken into custody during the last 24 hours more than 1000 persons on charges of violating narcotic and liquor laws, it was announced here today. The arrests were made by a force of 2500 Government operatives working from 500 offices in all parts of the United States.

Frank L. Igoe, chief of the eastern division of the narcotics bureau, said 18 arrests for narcotic violations were made in New York and New Jersey alone. Peddlers of narcotics, bootleggers, smugglers and moonshiners were among the persons arrested.

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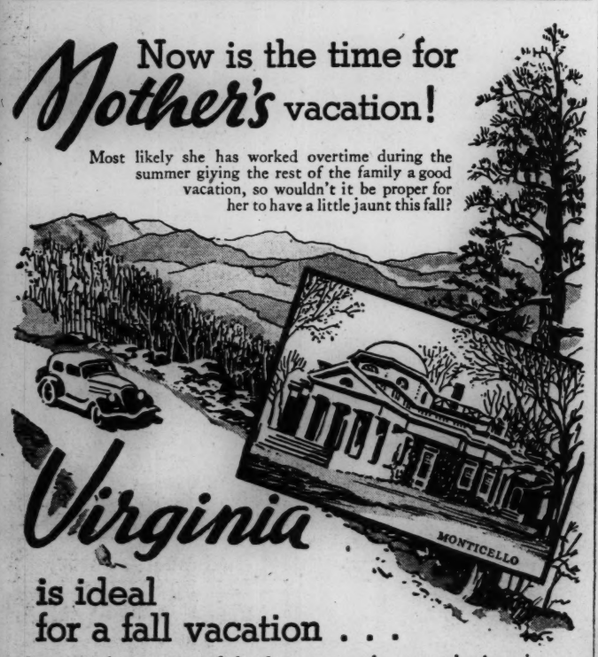
7 Pleasant Street Milton, Mass.
Not genuine unless each cracker is stamped G. H. Bent Co. Sold by all leading grocers.

Now is the time for Mother's vacation!
Most likely she has worked overtime during the summer giving the rest of the family a good vacation, so wouldn't it be proper for her to have a little jaunt this fall?


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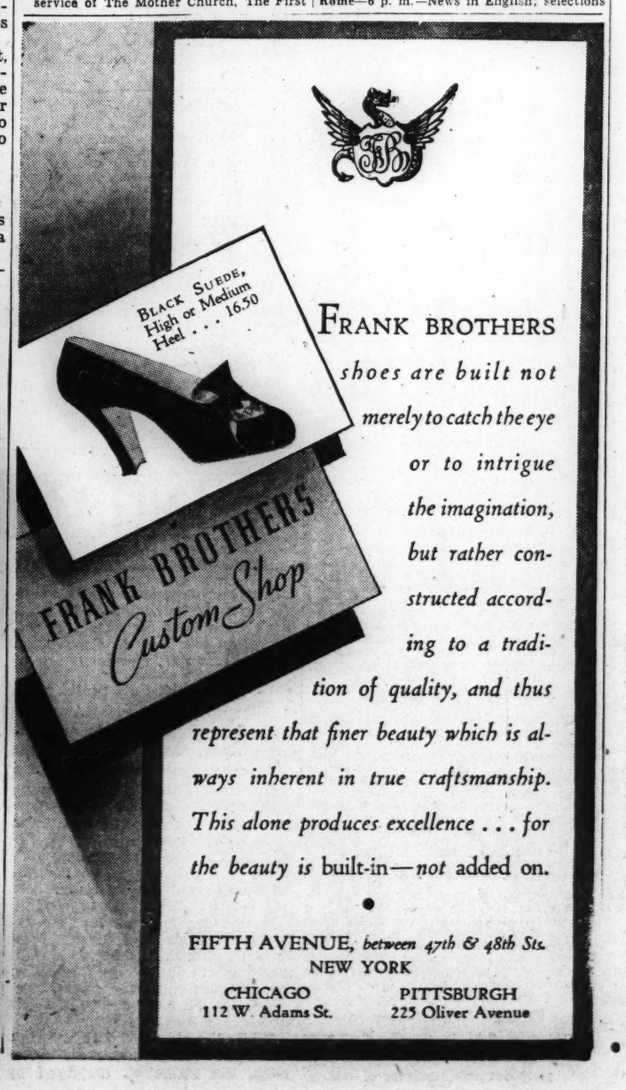

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and 2-room suites for two people at $4
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Created by European Hair Stylists
We Study Your Type
$7.50 and $10.00 Complete
READER'S OFFER
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
SHAMPOOING and INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING
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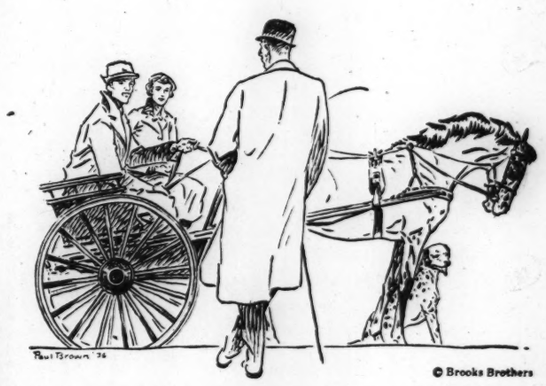

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Experts Predict Financial Mark For 1936 Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The eyes of the nation were focused on New York today, where, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon more than 40,000 baseball fans filed into the Polo Grounds to witness the opening contest of the 1936 World Series between the Yankees and Giants. Hundreds of thousands of other less fortunate enthusiasts were huddled around radios and telegraph keys following the blue ribbon event of sports.

As the American and National League champions prepared to engage in this thirty-second annual classic, diamond experts agreed that little favoritism showed on either side. The issue still remained—could the Giant pitching silence the Yankee batting?

Met First in 1921

Fifteen years ago the Giants and Yankees met for the first time in a World Series. It was the first time any one city had a monopoly on the October classic since its inauguration under the new rules in 1905.

The Yankees leaped away from the tape and won the first two games that year, but the Giants, managed by McGraw, wore down their American League rivals as the series progressed and won, five games to three. Art Nehf won a spectacular mound duel from Waite Hoyt in the deciding battle, 1 to 0. It was one of the greatest pitching struggles in series history, past or present.

In 1921 the two clubs met again, and this time the Giants triumphed in four contests, one being a tie.

The story was different in 1923, however, when the New York clubs staged their third successive "Subway Series," the Yankees, led by Babe Ruth, overpowering their National League opponents in six games.

In 1924 the Giants again entered the classic, but on that occasion their rivals were the Washington Senators. The Yankees won their way in 1926, 1927 and 1928, winning the last two but losing the first. In 1932 the Yankees were in again, walking away with the Chicago Cubs in four straight. The following October the Giants took part, defeating Washington four game to one.

The Yankees have won eight consecutive World Series games. They have captured four each from the Cubs, Cardinals and Pirates. The Yankees were last beaten in the classic by old Jesse Haines of the world champion Cardinals on Oct. 10, 1926.

Yanks Have Won Four

In all, the Yanks have held the baseball championship of the world on four occasions, 1923, 1927, 1928 and 1932. They have been beaten in series play three times, in 1921, 1922 and 1926, twice by the Giants and once by the Cards.

The Giants will also be after their fifth world championship. They have been defeated six times.

This year, the Harlem river rivals are expected to eclipse the financial and attendance records set in the 1926 affair between the Cards and Yanks. In six games in '26, the two teams played before 328,051 spectators who paid $1,207,864. With the Polo Grounds accommodating 51,856 this year the Yankee Stadium seating 71,767, the total attendance for the six games, on a capacity basis, would be 370,869, and aggregate receipts would approach the $1,500,000 mark.

The schedule this time calls for the first two games at the Polo Grounds, the third, fourth and fifth at Yankee Stadium, and the sixth and seventh, if necessary, at the Polo Grounds.

Commissioner K. M. Landis announces that William R. Summers and Harry Geisel of the American League umpire staff, and George Magerkurth and Charles Pfirman of the National League, will officiate in the classic.

Managers Bill Terry of the Giants and Joe McCarthy of the Yanks will be after their second personal triumphs in the series. Terry scored a victory over Washington in 1933, while McCarthy's 1932 Yankees stopped the Cubs. "Mac" also was charged with a defeat in 1929.

Subway Series Stars — — — —By Pap'

LOU GEHRIG
THE YANKEES' "IRON MAN" IS TAKING PART IN HIS FIFTH WORLD SERIES
CARL HUBBELL—GIANT
SUPPORTERS EXPECT HIM TO SILENCE THE YANKEES' BIG GUNS
THE PLAYERS' CUT IS LIKELY TO TOP THE RECORD HIGH OF 1926—$10,776
FRESHMAN JOE DIMAGGIO OF THE YANKEES
ELEVEN YANKEES WILL BE SEEING AS WELL AS PLAYING THEIR FIRST WORLD SERIES
POLO GROUNDS
Pap'

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Patty Berg Stages Uphill Battle In U. S. Women's Golf

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Her red hair shining like a beacon in the raw mist and gathering darkness, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, staged a courageous uphill battle yesterday to stand off youthful Eva Shorb of Canton, Ohio, and avert elimination in the first round of the United States women's golf championship.

Two down and five holes to play against the comparatively unknown 18-year-old Ohioan who gained the match-play competition via the play-off route, Patty gamely stuck to her guns and pulled out the match at the 18th green. She sank a ticklist 7½-foot putt for a par 5 while Miss Shorb's try from eight feet for a half stopped delicately at the edge of the cup.

While the youngsters were waging their battle all of the other ranking favorites except for Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, 1936 international Curtis Cup player, came through with less difficulty.

Mrs. Goldthwaite was knocked out by the veteran Mary K. Browne of Willoughby, Ohio, runner-up to Dorothy Campbell Hurd, 12 years ago, by the score of 3 and 1, after leading 1 up at the turn.

There was a sprinkling of minor upsets. Marian McDougall, of Portland, Ore., Pacific Northwest champion, lost to Mrs. Thomas Rudel of New York, former Canadian star, 5 and 4; Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., another play-off survivor, trimmed Mrs. Gregg Lifur of San Francisco, 3 and 1, and Jean Kyer, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who tied Patty Berg at 80 for the qualifying round runner-up honors, bowed to Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., 6 and 5.

Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., who burst like a bombshell upon Monday's 18-hole medal test with a winning 78, cracked par with an out-going 38, 1 under, while vanquishing Mrs. John J. Meenan of Glencove, N. Y., 4 and 3.

Pamela (Pam) Barton, 18-year-old British titleholder, easily survived the first round with a 4-and-3 triumph over the capable Mrs. Leon Solomon of Kansas City.

World Series Facts And Figures

By the Associated Press

Competitors—New York Giants (National); New York Yankees (American).

Managers—Bill Terry (Giants); Joe McCarthy (Yankees).

Conditions—Best four out of seven games.

Times of Games—1:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) except Sunday when 2:05 p. m.

Dates and Places of Games—Sept. 30, and Oct. 1 at Polo Grounds; Oct. 2, 3 and 4 (if necessary) at Yankee Stadium; Oct. 5 and 6 (if necessary) at Polo Grounds. In event of postponement game will be played next day in park where originally scheduled and entire program set back.

Capacity of Parks—Yankee Stadium, 71,767; Polo Grounds, 51,856.

Radiocast — National hookup, WEAF-WJZ (NBC), WABC, WOR, WHN (starts 15 minutes before game time).

Nine to Tour Mexico

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30 (AP)—A picked team of 24 players from teams that competed in the American Baseball Congress's national tournament, was scheduled to leave today for Mexico for a three-week's tour. Inability of the Lynn (Mass.) team, tournament winner, to make the trip, resulted in congress officials selecting an all-star team to fulfill the engagement.

United States Sugar Melt

NEW YORK (AP)—The total sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19 was 3,075,000 tons compared with 3,120,000 tons in the like week last year, the sugar institute announced. Deliveries in the same period were 2,725,000 tons against 2,895,000 a year ago.

Football—Tonight

Boston Shamrocks vs. N. Y. Yankees

8:15 P. M. National League Park (Bees' Field)

Tickets 55c-$2.20

American Professional Football League

Scores Hole-In-One In Championship

By the Associated Press

Summit, N. J., Sept. 30

PATRICIA STEPHENSON of Minneapolis joined the Associated Press hole-in-one club today when she scored an ace on the 152-yard tenth hole of the Canoe Brook Country Club course during the second round of the United States Women's amateur golf championship.

The youthful townsman of Patty Berg stuck her No. 2 iron tee shot three feet in front of the cup and it rolled in, enabling her to square her match against Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.

Revaluation Made Of Olympic Games

A revaluation of results of the 1936 Olympic Games by Dr. Charles D. Snyder of Johns Hopkins University shows an entirely different list of winners from that officially given.

Dr. Snyder bases his calculations on the idea that a country with a large population from which to select contestants ought to win more points than a country with fewer people. His tabulation for all Olympic events in the current Scientific Monthly shows Estonia, with a population of about a million, and a score of six in the games, in first place. The United States, with over 120,000,000 people and a 77.5 score, rests in fourteenth place. The countries in the lower half of the list are "on the whole those whose populations represent the greatest racial mixtures," while those in the upper half represent the more pure races.

In the table for track and field events, Finland leads, with Germany in eighth place and the United States ninth. Dr. Snyder remarks, "It is just the little countries in the leading places that have no international debts, save Finland; and she of all European countries having such debts is the only one meeting her obligations as they come due, a feat compared to which, in these decadent days, the winning of athletic games seems, indeed, mere child's play."

New Lafayette Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Sept. 30—Jorgen Ask, former Colgate football star of the 1930's, has been appointed coach of the Lafayette College 150-pound football team, according to an announcement made by Henry W. Clark, director of athletics. He will assume his duties at Lafayette immediately. Ask will replace Paul M. Shellenberger, who has accepted a position in the Norristown, Penna., school system.

Cornell Regains Saunders

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Cornell University's Big Red football team was bolstered today with the arrival of D. A. Saunders of Great Neck, 192-pound sophomore guard, who was reinstated scholastically following examinations. Others reporting were Jerry McIntee of Rochester and Bill Johns, also of Great Neck, who was out of school last year after playing with the frosh the year before.

B. U. Drops Indoor Track

Boston University's faculty athletic council has voted to include a cross-country team in the athletic program instead of indoor track. The council also voted in favor of radiocasting football games. Cross-country candidates will be called out this week. Games broadcast will be the Miami contest at Nickerson Field, Oct. 31 and the annual Boston College game at Fenway Park, Nov. 21.

Baltimore May Get Game

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 (AP)—Capt. R. C. Giffen, director of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, told the Junior Chamber of Commerce football rally here last night that the 1937 Navy-Harvard football game probably would be played here. "We'll be back again next year, probably with the Harvard game," Captain Giffen said. Navy meets Notre Dame and Yale here this season and plays Harvard in Boston.

Gophers vs. Indians at Hockey

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Frank G. McCormick, director of athletics at the University of Minnesota, announced today a two-game hockey series with Dartmouth College had been scheduled for the Gophers. One of the games, either Dec. 29 or 30, will be played in St. Paul and the other in Minneapolis.

Chicago Series Postponed

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—The first game of the city series between the Cubs and White Sox, scheduled for Wrigley Field, was postponed today because of rain.

Reorganization Of Polo Association Has Taken Place

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A complete reorganization of the United States Polo Association was accomplished last week; when the annual meeting of the organization was held on Thursday, Sept. 24, at the Racquet and Tennis Club, it has just been announced.

A new constitution was adopted, changing the entire official body, to make it more of a complete governing body for the sport all over the United States, under the presentation of a special committee appointed at the last annual meeting last January, composed of Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., Devereux Milburn, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Winthrop Taylor. By this, the members are to be divided into six circuits, each of which will elect its circuit chairman, who will be its representative on the Board of Governors. The balance of the Board of Governors will include one representative of the Army Polo Association, one of the Intercollegiate Polo Association, and eight chosen at large. In addition to these, a chairman, one vice-chairman, and a combined secretary and treasurer, were chosen.

The annual meeting, under the new constitution, is now scheduled to be held during the time of the annual fall tournaments, instead of in January, as formerly, while the meeting of the handicap committee will be held in November, instead of in connection with the annual meeting.

The new officers and members at large for the coming year were elected as follows: Chairman, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., re-elected; F. Skiddy von Stade, vice-chairman; Elbridge T. Gerry, secretary and treasurer, and Carleton F. Burke, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Stewart B. Iglehart, W. Thorn Kissel, Seymour H. Knox, Devereux Milburn, Louis E. Stoddard and John Hay Whitney, members at large. The balance of the board will be elected as soon as the personnel of the circuits is determined.

No rule changes were made, pending organization of the rules committee.

Leaders' Lineup

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Captains of all of all of Auburn's major athletic teams are represented on the Plainsmen's starting football lineup. They are Walter Gilbert, football, all-Southeastern center; Joel Eaves, basketball, end; Wilton Kilgore, track and field, fullback; and Sidney Scarborough, baseball, quarterback.

Run All Year 'Round

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Three members of Auburn's championship mile relay team of the Southeastern Conference are valuable gridders. They are Wilton Kilgore, fullback; Hamp Williams, end, and Bill Ellis, halfback. Kilgore won the conference 440-yard dash.

Tulane Average, That's All

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—There are no extremes of height or weight on the Tulane squad. The shortest player is 5 feet 7 and the tallest 6 feet 3. The lightest is 162 pounds, the heaviest 210.

Know Series From Both Sides of Fence

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 30

TWO players, one on each club, know the World Series from both sides of the fence.

Mark Koenig, Giants' infield reserve, has seen series action with the American League, as a former Yankee, and with the National League, as a member of the 1932 Cub cast.

Pat Malone, Yankees' pitcher, also was with the Cubs in 1932, and now is getting a taste of the American League side of the series.

Only Ten Players Selected in Draft

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—One of the largest gatherings of major league baseball officials for this purpose in recent years made one of the smallest selections of players from the minors in the annual "draft."

Fifty baseball men attended the annual draft meeting last night, with only the Chicago White Sox unrepresented. Altogether they selected only 10 players. Seven of them have had previous major-league experience and seven were chosen from class "AA" baseball.

The Athletics, who had first choice, were the only club to draft two players. Connie Mack picked Chalmer "Bill" Cissell, veteran infielder for whom the White Sox once gave $75,000, from the Baltimore Orioles of the International League and Catcher Earl Brucker from Portland in the Pacific Coast League. Cissell had a fine season, hitting .344, Brucker batted .338.

The other last-place club, the Phillies, took Wayne Lamaster, southpaw pitcher who won 12 games and lost 10 for Louisville in the American Association this year.

When it got up to the Cubs and Cardinals, who tied for second place in the National League, their representatives tossed a coin for the first choice. Chicago won and picked Dick Siebert, Indianapolis first sacker who hit .331 in the American Association. Siebert once had a trial with the Dodgers. Other selections:

By Brooklyn—Luke Hamlin, right-hand pitcher formerly with Detroit, from Milwaukee. He won 19 and lost 14 in the American Association.

By St. Louis Browns—Gerard Lipscomb, second baseman and .293 hitter, from Atlanta.

By Cincinnati—Dick Barrett, who played as Dick "Oliver" when he first appeared in the Athletics' lineup a few years ago. He won 22 and lost 13 with Seattle in the coast league in 1936.

By Boston Bees—Debs Garms, former Browns' outfielder, from San Antonio of the Texas League, where he hit .318.

By Cleveland—Whitlow Wyatt, former Detroit pitcher, from Kansas City; won 12, lost 7.

By Washington—Beverly Ferrell, outfielder and .327 hitter, from Thomasville of Georgia-Florida League; stole 31 bases.

WINGBACKS by TINY THORNHILL

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

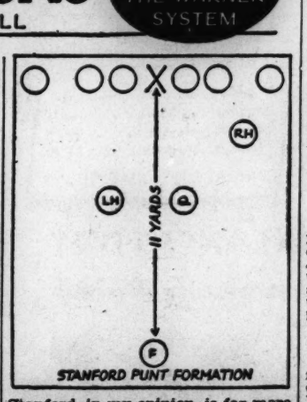
(Ninth in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

PUNT formations are pretty much the same wherever American football is played. If a team really has to kick, the idea is to get the ends down, provide good blocking and come up with a high, long punt.

Stanford teams use a backfield formation differing slightly from what is known as the standard formation. The Stanford punter stands about 11 yards back. Two backs a couple of yards ahead flank him. Another back flanks our right tackle.

In the so-called standard formation one back is spotted back of the line and on a line between the right guard and right tackle. The other two blockers flank the punter. The right side blockers are in a direct line.

While the standard formation offers opportunity to run off a line buck, the formation employed by Stanford, in my opinion, is far more flexible. It not only affords better protection through the forward blocker flanking the tackle but holds out the possibilities of pulling off a reverse or fake reverse play.



STANFORD PUNT FORMATION

(Tomorrow: Passes from Single Wingback formation.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bucky Harris signed to manage Washington Senators again.

Three Years Ago

Aurora won United States open polo title, defeating Greentree 14-11.

Five Years Ago

Paul Derringer, Cardinals, and Lefty Grove, Athletics, named as starting pitchers for world series opener.

Nebraska Has Fine Outlook On the Gridiron

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30 (AP)—Prospects for a trouble-proof backfield and a stronger line than last year's have charged University of Nebraska football fans with high-voltage enthusiasm.

Sam Francis, Nebraska's Olympic shotput performer; Lloyd Cardwell, last year's "Crimson Limited," and Johnny Howell are certain starters in the backfield. Jack Dodd, halfback, was barred from play because of difficulties with the faculty, and his mantle probably will fall on the shoulders of Harris Andrews, best long passer on the squad.

Other backfield prospects are Bill Andreson of Plainville, Kan., a spring drill standout; Don Douglas, veteran; Bill Callihan, a big boy, and Art Ball, handy utility man. Hugo Hoffman has possibilities as a first-rate blocker, but he will meet stiff competition from Myers Cather, Thurston Phelps, and Bob Morris, sophomores, and Dick Fischer and Al Turner, seniors.

Three Seasoned Ends

Cornhusker coaches expect little trouble at ends, with two seniors, Les McDonald and Virgil Yelkin, and a junior, Elmer Dohrmann, on hand to match coins for starting places. Paul Amen, Olympic baseball player, and Johnny Richardson also have had experience.

The tackle outlook is not so rosy, although Fred Shirey, Jack Ellis, Ted Doyle, and Sam Schwartzkopf, all 200-pounders, will pay dividends. The parade of try-outers is led by Jack Hutcherson, Rolyn Boschult, Bill Ramey, and Bob Mills.

Kenneth McGinnis and Lowell English, a pair of heavyweights, look like the first-string guards. Runners-up are Bob Mehring, Gus Peters, George Seeman, Paul Baumann, Perry Franks, Bill Herman, and Eddie Sauer. Charley Brock is safe at center.

Ten Lettermen Lost

Ten lettermen were clipped off last year's Big Six conference championship squad by graduation, and Coach Dana X. Bible sees his main difficulty from the reserve angle. The chief regrets will be the absences of Paul Morrison, center; Johnny Williams, guard; Jimmy Heldt and Harold Holmbeck, tackles; Bernie Scherer, end; Jerry Langue (captain), Henry Bauer, Ralph Eldridge, and Robert Benson, backs.

But says Coach Bible: "Both Minnesota and Pitt were our superiors between the tackle positions last season, but we should be better able to take care of ourselves this fall."

"I am looking forward to a fine season." The schedule:

Oct. 3—Iowa State at Lincoln; 10—Nebraska at Minnesota; 17—Indiana at Lincoln; 24—Nebraska at Oklahoma; 31—Missouri at Lincoln.

Nov. 7—Nebraska at Kansas; 14—Pittsburgh at Lincoln; 21—Kansas State at Lincoln; 28—Nebraska at Oregon State.

Football Briefs

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—After a two-hour drill, in which passing again was stressed, Mal Stevens, New York University coach, picked his backfield to start against Ohio State Saturday. Those named were Mike Stelmach, quarterback; Sal Somma and Harry Shorten, halfbacks, and Ed Williams, fullback.

New York—Jim Crowley gave his Fordham squad a long scrimmage on a muddy field to polish up its attack for the Franklin and Marshall game. He promised two more scrimmages this week.

West Point—Despite rain and mud, Army had a long drill, featuring ball handling and timing of the offense. There were few fumbles, even on the passes.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell's regulars again faced Yale plays as interpreted by the third team. There were no changes in the varsity lineup. Coach Carl Snavely also called for a long series of wind sprints to improve the players' running ability.

VILLANOVA, Penna. — Coach "Clipper" Smith concentrated on Villanova's pass defense, which looked weak last Saturday, figuring on an aerial attack from Detroit. "It wouldn't surprise me if Gus Dorais started his team off with a 50-yard pass," Smith said.

Philadelphia — After having revised the Temple offense, Pop Warner went back to the formations used in two games previously for use against Mississippi Friday. A brisk workout was largely devoted to plotting a defense to halt the fleet Ray Hapes.

Philadelphia — The Pennsylvania varsity pushed over four touchdowns against the Jayvees in preparation for Saturday's clash with Lafayette. Jimmy Hauze, center, was named captain for the opening game.

Harman Picks Hauze

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Harvey Harman, football coach at the University of Pennsylvania, announced yesterday that Jimmy Hauze, 190-pound center, will captain the Quakers in their opener Saturday against Lafayette College. Penn instituted this year the plan of having the coach appoint the captain for each game.

Buffalo Wins a Game

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, International League champions, stayed in the running in the little World Series last night by defeating the Milwaukee Brewers of the American Association 2 to 1 for their first victory in the four games the series has gone to date.

Horne Wins Canadian Title

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 30 (AP)—Stanley Horne, professional at the Ottawa Hunt Club, won the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday with a 72-hole medal score of 294.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Five-Cent World Series

FOR the fourth time in the history of World Series baseball Father Knickerbocker is this fall enjoying a five-cent series. The first World Series took place in 1905, when the New York Giants and Philadelphia Athletics met, and with the exception of 1906, when the two Chicago clubs battled for the pennant, no other city has enjoyed seeing its National and American League champions battling each other for the greatest honor that can be won by a professional baseball team. Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia are the other cities which have teams in both leagues; but they have never been fortunate enough to see both win the same year. Each city, however, has had more than one World Series played within its gates, and still harbors the fond hope that the day is not far distant when it, too, may enjoy one of these series all by itself.

Keenest of Rivalry

With two of the largest baseball parks in the country, the keenest of rivalry between the two clubs and their followers, and the largest city in the world to draw from, an all-New York city series is one of the most colorful and interesting that can be staged. All of the three previous series which that city monopolized proved colorful and furnished keen competition, and, although this will be the first one which has not been participated in by that great player and attraction—Babe Ruth—there are players on the 1936 nines who have caught the fancy of the baseball fans and are sure to prove their worth. In Joe McCarthy and Bill Terry, the clubs have two of the ablest managers baseball has yet produced, and while it may be a hazardous job trying to predict the team which will win, it is safe to say in advance that each will be handled in masterly fashion.

Yankees Have Record to Preserve

The Yankees have a record to preserve, and if they succeed in doing it this year, they will indeed be entitled to go down in baseball history as one of the greatest teams of all time. In 1927, 1928 and 1932 they represented their league in the big series, and each year they won in four straight games, so that when they face the Giants today they will be seeking their thirteenth straight World Series victory. Only one other team has scored a four-straight victory and that was the Boston Nationals of 1914, when they produced the greatest surprise in professional baseball history by coming from last place in July to win the National League pennant and then defeat the much-favored Philadelphia Athletics four straight.

Hubbell Has His Chance

One of the features of the 1936 pennant races has been the pitching of Carl Hubbell of the Giants. This famous left-hander hung up a record of 16 straight victories, only four short of Rube Marquard's record of 20 straight. He enters the series today as the leading pitcher of the two leagues and it is on his good left arm that the Giants are largely pinning their hopes for victory. In 1905 the great Christy Mathewson won three World Series games for the Giants. Babe Adams did professional baseball title back to the senior organization after its having the same for the Pittsburgh Nationals in 1909 and Stanley Coveleskie of Cleveland joined them by doing the same to Brooklyn in 1920. It is largely on the ability of Hubbell to emulate the three above-mentioned pitchers that the Giants are basing their hope of bringing the premier enjoyed a year in the American League park at Detroit.

Short Shots on Series

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Rain or shine, a millions dollar world series gate is assured . . . if ever a town was in a frenzy over baseball, this is it . . . You should see the money in circulation . . . reminds you of the lush days.

You see almost everyone who rates in baseball in the hotel lobbies . . . There is Earl Mann, president of the Atlanta Crackers, trying to interest Connie Mack in some of his stars . . . Roger Peckinpuagh, once a great shortstop, is the center of a group . . . Sam Breadon, president of the Cards, and Gerry Nugent, owner of the Phillies, are around and about . . . So is Warren Giles, new Cincinnati general manager . . . "We'll be in the first division next year," he predicts . . . Dutch Ruether, once a great southpaw for the Giants, and Al Mamaux, the old singing pitcher, swap stories.

Mel Ott's yonugest daughter, Barbara Ann, will be one year old tomorrow and Mel has promised the Mrs. he'll celebrate with at least one homer . . . Frankie Frisch has joined the experts . . . President Ford Frick dashes back and forth between National League headquarters and the press room . . . The guy can't stay away from the newspaper boys.

Moe Berg, educated catcher of the Red Sox, picks the Yankees in all the seven languages he speaks . . . True story: Just three years ago, Jake Powell, playing regularly with the Yanks, was so disgusted with his work with the Dayton club he threatened to quit and become a policeman . . . Albany urged him to stay in baseball and look where he is . . . A lot of visting writers had the blues when the seats in the press section ran out just as they were second from the head of the line.

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East Coast Sail

AS WE passed through the anchorage, two oyster smacks stood out ahead of us; then they close-hauled into the sunny wind, blunt bows parting a tide green and quick-running which poured from the North Sea into the creeks and swatchways. There were other small boats besides ourselves under sail; and far out beyond the bar, her great rig of tan canvas tall as a belfry against the sky-line, a Thames barge was standing in to the channel, spanking home with wind and tide behind her. But in half an hour we had rounded the marshy spit at the point of the next creek and were running down it before the wind, boom well out, jib ballooned. Up here were no other sails. The tide was making fast, submerging the mudbanks, creeping to the feet of the saltings, making of the channel which would shrink to twenty feet of water in acres of mud within a few hours, a bright lagoon of fresh sea-water. The sun was hot and the sky clear, but there was wind enough to whisper in the tussocks on either shore and drive small waves before us, waves which we continually overtook, sinking with a swish into each successive trough, lifting to the next small billow —but a wind which we did not feel, for we sailed at the wind's pace, surging effortlessly through a strange calm.

THERE WERE FEW gulls up here. The last of them in any numbers had screamed and wheeled above the curt deep-sea combers which slavered about the Beacon Buoy. Here, though, was the home of the wild-fowl of the marshes. A heron, which had been brooding on a tussocky spit, arose sulkily as we approached and lurched on lazy wings across the creek. A flight of mallards, the bottle-green cheeks of the drakes flashing brightly in the sun, stormed out of the reeds to our right and passed overhead a bare dozen feet above our mainmast. Their wings made a sound like a score of tuning forks as they passed. Oyster catchers, dapper and precise as small gentlemen in wedding clothes, waded in the last of the mud which was left before the rising tide; and again and again we heard the shrill, nervous teetering of the sandpipers as they fled on sable wings above the thrift and sea-lavender.

The creek narrowed at length and we shifted our course to make the smaller of its two branches. Up here you may penetrate only at the height of the tide. The marshes closed the little waterway in on either side. A duck-punt lay blistering in a tiny inlet. It was quiet and very hot. The wind had all but died. Our jib flapped idly on the halyards, but there was still breeze enough to fill the mainsail. There were no waves now, just small ripples which clucked under our bows. Ahead of us we could see where marsh gave way to pasture, where sea surrendered itself to the countryside, where a gray church tower stood with an old red wall about it.

WE MADE THE end of the tiny creek at the turn of the tide, reached a place where green reeds grew tall in the sunshine, where kingcups grew and cow-parsley gave its bitter fragrance to the afternoon. We could hear now the chortling and comfortable gabble of poultry, the quacking of domesticated ducks—so different from those others which had streamed across the naked sky—the cawing of rooks and the cheerful, rattling song of the chaffinch. We had sailed into the heart of rustic country, could go from there, if the fancy took us and winds were kind, direct to Scandinavia.

We put about and began to beat home. Wind met tide, pushing the green flow into short pyramids which burst against our plunging bows and sent the spray hissing over the boat in stinging showers. The sun still shone, but it was no longer hot; for the wind was ahead blowing straight over the North Sea, a stiff, bright wind with the smell of brine in it and a steadiness which was good to feel in the close-hauled canvas. As we went about after gaining the main channel, a flock of widgeon, which had been roosting the sunny hours away among the saltings, arose ahead of us and poured across the sky—there must have been a hundred of them and they formed a silent cloud before it sank earthward far away in the heart of the marshes.

THE TIDE WAS at half ebb when the spit was in sight, and the beacon beyond, and beyond it again the russet roofs of the shore-side houses were mellow in the sunset among the thick green of the trees. Little wind blew now. We lazed home on the flowing tide. Sandpipers and oyster catchers cried as they crowded the sea-forsaken mud. And overhead, the perfect climax to the afternoon, there passed that memorable cavalcade—three whooper swans, necks outstretched like yardsticks, plumage dazzling in the sunshine, great wings beating with a "hushk-hushk-hushk" as they flew for some lonely pool far out of reach of man.

C. G. G.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FONCINE LE BAS: *From an Oil Painting by Louis William Graux*

M. LOUIS WILLIAM GRAUX, a frequent exhibitor in the French Salons, is Parisian by birth. His pictures, however, in no way indicate this, for he has turned to the open country for inspiration.

Some years ago he was asked by an editor to illustrate a novel by Auguste Bailly. This work took him to the mountains of the Jura, where he found scenes of a different character from those of Bourgogne, the province he seemed at one time to have adopted, and which brought him so much success. His pictures of these beautiful regions of France hang in the Museum of Fine Arts of the City of Paris, in the Museum of Amiens, as well as in other provinces, some having found their way to the homes of picture-lovers in Scotland and America. His work is strong and fundamental, indicating an unusually sensitive vision and a poetic feeling for nature, from which he paints direct.

There is a restful sense of solitude in this painting of Foncine le Bas, with its pastures so laboriously won from the mountain forests. The dense woods, covering most of the sunny slopes, are broken here and there by stretches of closely cropped land. In the foreground are the homes of the hard-working, silent peasants, while beyond, the fine trees rise in billows up to the sky line.

Madam Albatross Is a Devoted Mother

THE anchorage at Hood Island, where the Albatrosses keep house, is a comfortable one. Magicienne Rock lies hidden almost in the middle of the harbor, with fourteen feet of water on it, while we drew sixteen. But we kept away from it successfully, and as soon as the anchor was down we started to find the Albatross rookery described by Beebe in the *Arcturus Adventure*. . . .

Once on shore the birds were glorious things to see. Their stateliness and beauty was most impressive. They were enormous—ten or twelve feet from wing to wing, and with white and cream colored heads and necks, shading delicately into the mottled feathers of their shoulders and breasts, and rich brown wings. Moreover, their overhanging eyebrows and black fleshy eyelids gave them a curious expression of kindness, serenity, and wisdom.

Some were sitting on nests which were to be distinguished from the rest of the ground only because a few of the larger pebbles had been cleared away. Others were standing about in twos and threes and fours fleeting the time pleasantly, as they did in the Golden World.

The mothers and fathers on the nest were absolutely fearless. The others, less occupied with immediate duties, showed only slight signs of nervousness. . . .

The first bird on the nest that I approached snapped her beak at me with a loud and formidable sound, but she seemed to be making rather merely a *pro forma* protest. Another which I took by the bill and led aside as gently as possible, was brooding one egg, one end of which was already open, the chick inside was chirping loudly in apparent protest against interference with his Ma. The moment I released the latter she waddled straight back to the nest and sat down again over her egg.

This same bird was moved from her nest four separate times in the process of taking pictures, and each time she moved back again as fast as her legs would take her, paying absolutely no attention to the people who were standing about.

When a brooding Albatross goes back to her egg or her chick she does it with a concentrated tenderness that is beautiful to see. She comes forward till she is sitting on her heels with the chick between her feet, and then lifts and lowers herself over it, meanwhile dropping her head and talking to it with a crooning sound that if made by a human mother would have a world of affection in it. After seeing that motherly routine, not a member of our party would kill an Albatross. They were too much like self-respecting, affectionate, kindly people. . . .

The bird I caught behaved with dignity and courage. When I tucked it under my arm, holding its feet with one hand and its neck with the other, it fought vigorously to bite me and escape. But when it was through it was through. It never showed any of the panting and fluttering panic that less majestic birds so often show.

I carried it around on the shore for perhaps twenty minutes. In the Seabright again I put it on the floor. It raised its huge wings a time or two but made no real effort to escape, showing no inclination whatever to peck (which may be explained by the rounded end of its beautiful yellow bill with turbinated nostrils), and when the string which Prof had tied around its bill fell off it did no more than bite me on the ankle, but not severely. Then it sat down peacefully to await events. . . .

Turning this one loose was less successful than perhaps it should have been. I took it to the rail and threw it gently upward, expecting it would spread its vast wings and float away. Instead it dropped straight into the sea with a great splash, falling so heavily that the water welled up over its back. Then it paddled off to leeward, turning into the wind to make an effort to rise, evidently thought better of it, and continued its slow and dignified journey.—GIFFORD PINCHOT, in "To the South Seas." (Philadelphia: Winston.)

Thinking Our Own Thoughts

THE season of mists and mellow fruitfulness was upon us. We thought of late autumn dusks, cool air on the cheeks, red berries in the hedges, and we set out to walk. It was late in the afternoon when we crossed the stubble fields and dropped down into Ayot St. Lawrence; a village of red houses among tall trees, and a whitewashed inn. The smoke from the chimneys went straight up, fraying into nothingness at the ends.

We had tea at the inn, The Brocket Arms, in a low-ceilinged, timbered room with a fireplace which stretched the whole length of one wall. The bricks glowed under the wood fire. Henry settled himself in the ingle-seat, with the air of a man whose work in life is done, and made a solemn declaration: "Autumn," he said, "is the best time of the year. Pass the jam, please."

As Henry's statements are not usually allowed to go unchallenged, Jane suggested half-heartedly that snowdrops, the gamboling of lambs, chickens and apple blossoms were rather nice. It sounded like a shop catalogue; for once, the forces of nature were on Henry's side. We sat and talked until the fire burnt low and the wood smoke got into our eyes.

When we left the inn, the sun had gone down. Mr. Bernard Shaw, who wisely lives at Ayot, walked briskly down the street to post his Sunday letters. We went through the gate into the fields again. The sky was clear overhead, but purple-gray clouds were banked close to the horizon. The field sloped up to meet the sky and a solitary haystack stood out in silhouette. Along the skyline, a flock of sheep straggled in single file. There was a sharp red alit in the clouds behind a corner of the haystack, where the moon was rising.

"Oh!" said Henry, and stood still.

"How Russian!" said Brian.

Jane and I were silent, because there seemed nothing to say. We walked on again, conscious of the shapes of trees in the dusk and of the smell of newly ploughed earth. Mist was gathering in the hollows, forming phantom lakes out of which trees rose, intangible and rootless. We climbed a stile. Suddenly, from a tall hedge, came the chattering of hundreds of starlings gathered for their autumn parliament. It sounded almost like shallow water rushing over stones.

When we came to the lanes, the moon had broken through the bank of clouds and was sailing up into the clear sky. It was nearly full and bright. We walked home in the keen air, deeply contented, thinking our own thoughts.

M. G. H.

Autumn Fragment

AND so we knew that it was autumn
the day you found, with scarlet dressed, a
fallen leaf.
The birches stood most straight and very
solemn;
the oak tree hid the evidence of grief

beneath its green, and silence was a sound
buried in anguished air against the mouth.
We were aware and had no need for words.
While overhead, their compasses turned South,
the birds rowed by—
the unfaithful birds!

JOHN RITCHEY

"Rest in the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist's admonition (Psalms 37:7), "Rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him," has sometimes been considered as meaning a passive nonresistance to the activities of evil. But to those who recognize that God is ever-present, infinite Mind, there is a spiritual demand—a call to action—in these familiar words.

A student of Christian Science who was burdened with a sense of overwork, so many demands being made upon him that he felt rushed and hurried, was suddenly arrested by these words of the Psalmist, and he began to think about them and to realize their application to his own experience. He thought of how silently, year after year, the seasons develop and change from one to another, of how quietly the fresh verdure of spring unfolds every year, of how gradually the fullness of summer arrives, and then autumn with its rich fruitage, and winter with its white beauty and stillness. Unhurried, the process goes on, year after year. Contemplating their lesson and promise, surely, he thought, our lives must be governed by unchanging law; it is mortal mind which would have us fret and fume, and become impatient.

Through the study of Christian Science, the student had been learning that God is infinite, creative Mind, the Father-Mother of the universe and man, and that there is no power or law except the divine. Realizing that these spiritual facts are true, here and now, he gained a wonderful sense of rest and serenity, and knew that he could "rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him." He realized that there was no reason for rush, or overwork, or for any burdened sense of personal responsibility.

This experiencing of spiritual resting is possible to everyone who will accept the truth of God's omnipotence and ever-present love. Christian Science reveals God as the one infinite, ever-active Mind, and declares that there is no opposite power, no evil which can work against our best interests and hinder us from attaining the results of our right endeavors. To "rest in the Lord," then, is to rest in the assurance of His ever-presence, to rest in the truth of our real spiritual being, which is the reflection of God.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 387), "When we reach our limits of mental endurance, we conclude that intellectual labor has been carried sufficiently far; but when we realize that immortal Mind is ever active, and that spiritual energies can neither wear out nor can so-called material law trespass upon God-given powers and resources, we are able to rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurances of immortality, opposed to mortality." Thus Christian Science enables us actually to "rest in the Lord" because, through this teaching, we come to understand God and His creation, and realize that every righteous activity is directed and sustained by unchanging spiritual law. Human fatigue and weariness is due to ignorance of God, ignorance of man's birthright of spiritual dominion.

The author of the book of Hebrews declares (4:9), "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." But the rest which is thus proclaimed is not the rest of passivity, but of spiritually mental activity, as shown in the next verses, which read: "For he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from his. Let us labour therefore to enter into that rest." What a spiritual demand is contained in this clear statement of the spiritual meaning of rest! It disproves emphatically the false belief that the rest which belongs to the children of God can be attained only in a future world, and demands a deeper spiritual understanding of God as the ever-present source of vitality and power.

The belief in human energy and human capability fails, but the knowledge that God alone is the source of all energy and vitality will enable us to face and carry through any task which is rightfully ours to perform. The knowledge that all real strength and activity belong to divine Mind, and to man as His reflection, will enable us to lay aside the human planning and self-willed determination which bring in their train so much of fatigue, weariness, and discouragement. Then shall we realize the fulfillment of the divine promise which was voiced by Isaiah in the words (40:31): "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Resting in the Lord involves waiting patiently for Him, as the Psalmist states. Sometimes in our experience, we may have to wait patiently for the healing of sickness or sin. Someone has said that "patience is an unwavering confidence in good." To wait patiently for Him is to wait patiently for the unfolding of the divine purpose, with the full assurance that there is no power that can hinder that purpose from being revealed. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health as follows (p. 454): "Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must 'have her perfect work.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Odpocznij w Panu"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

OUPOMNIENIU Psalmisty: „Odpocznij w Panu, a cierpliwie oczekuj go" (Ps. 37:7 w przekładzie z angielskiego) niekiedy mniemano, że ono oznacza bierne niestawienie oporu działaniu zła. Jednak dla tych, którzy uznają Boga za nieskończony zawsze obecny Umysł, znane te słowa zawierają w sobie duchowy nakaz—wezwanie do czynności.

Pewien uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, od którego tyle wymagano, że doznawał uczucia przepracowania, miał wrażenie, iż wciąż gdzieś pędzi i spieszy. Wyżej przytoczone słowa Psalmisty niespodzianie go zastanowiły; począł je rozważać i zrozumiał, że znajdują one zastosowanie w jego własnem doświadczeniu. Rozmyślał o tem, że rokrocznie pory roku cicho się rozwijają, następując jedna po drugiej, że co roku spokojnie rozwija się świeża zieleń wiosny, że zwolna nadchodzi pełnia lata, a za latem jesień ze swojem bogactwem owocowania i zima z białem pięknem i ciszą; i tak wciąż bez pośpiechu, rok za rokiem. Rozważając lekcję, jakiej uczą pory roku, i ich obietnicę, myślał, że niewątpliwie naszem życiem musi rządzić niezmienne prawo, natomiast tylko śmiertelny umysł chciałby, abyśmy się irytowali, gniewali i niecierpliwili.

Przez badanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej uczeń ten poznawał, że Bóg jest nieskończony Umysł twórczy, Ojciec-Matka wszechświata i człowieka, i że niema innej mocy, czyli prawa oprócz boskiego. Urzeczywistniając tutaj i teraz prawdziwość tych faktów duchowych, doznał dziwnego uczucia wytchnienia i niezmąconego spokoju; wiedział też, że może odpocząć w Panu i cierpliwie Go oczekiwać. Uświadomił sobie, że nie było powodu do pośpiechu czy przepracowania albo poczucia ciężaru osobistej odpowiedzialności.

Każdy, kto przyjmie prawdę Bożej wszechmocy i zawsze obecnej miłości, może doznać takiego duchowego odpoczynku. Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia Boga jako jedyny nieskończony, zawsze obecny Umysł i oświadcza, że niema przeciwnej mocy, niema zła, które mogłoby przeciwdziałać najlepszym naszym zamierzeniom i przeszkodzić nam w osiągnięciu rezultatów należytych usiłowań naszych. A więc „Odpocznij w Panu" oznacza odpocznienie w pewności, że jest On zawsze obecny,—odpocznienie w prawdzie rzeczywistego duchowego bytu naszego, który odzwierciedla Boga.

W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Dochodząc do swoich granic wytrzymałości mentalnej wnosimy, że intelektualną pracę posunęliśmy dosyć daleko, lecz kiedy rozumiemy, że nieśmiertelny Umysł zawsze jest czynny, że duchowa energja zużyć się nie może i że tak zwane materjalne prawo nie może naruszyć od Boga użyczonych władz i zasobów, wtedy zdolni jesteśmy odpocząć w Prawdzie, pokrzepieni pewnością nieśmiertelności, która jest przeciwieństwem śmiertelności" (str. 387). W ten sposób Wiedza Chrześcijańska czyni nas zdolnymi do faktycznego odpocznienia w Panu, dzięki bowiem tej nauce przychodzi do nas zrozumienie Boga i Jego stworzenia; przez nią urzeczywistniamy, że niezmienne prawo duchowe kieruje wszelką sprawiedliwą czynnością i ją podtrzymuje. Ludzkie zmęczenie i znużenie są skutkiem naszej nieświadomości Boga, nieświadomości przyrodzonego praw człowieka—prawa panowania duchowego.

Autor listu do Hebrajczyków oświadcza: „A tak zostaje jeszcze odpocznienie ludowi Bożemu" (do Hebrajcz. 4:9). Ale w ten sposób obwieszczone odpocznienie nie jest odpocznieniem bierności, lecz duchowej mentalnej czynności, jak to wskazują następujące słowa tegoż listu: „Albowiem ktokolwiek wszedł do odpocznienia jego, ten i sam odpoczął od spraw swoich, jak i Bóg od swoich. Starajmyż się tedy wejść do owego odpocznienia." O jakiż to nakaz duchowy zawiera się w tem jasnem wyłożeniu duchowego znaczenia odpocznienia! Nakaz ten wyraźnie obala fałszywe wierzenie w to, że odpocznienie, należne dzieciom bożym, można osiągnąć tylko w przyszłym świecie; nakaz ten żąda głębszego duchowego zrozumienie Boga, jako zawsze obecnego źródła żywotności i mocy.

Wierzenie w ludzką energję i ludzką zdolność zawodzi; lecz świadomość, że jedynie Bóg jest źródłem wszelkiej energji i żywotności, uzdolni nas do stawienia czoła każdemu zadaniu, którego spełnienie sprawiedliwie do nas należy i uzdolni nas do podołania mu. Znajomość tego, że wszelka rzeczywista siła i czynność należą do Umysłu boskiego i do człowieka, jako Jego odzwierciedlenia, uczyni nas zdolnymi do zaprzestania ludzkiego planowania i samowolnych decyzyj, które pociągają za sobą tyle zmęczenia, znużenia i zniechęcenia. Wtedy urzeczywistnimy spełnienie obietnicy boskiej, którą Izajasz głosi temi słowy: „Ale którzy oczekują Pana, nabywają nowej siły: podnoszą się piórami jako orły; bieżą a nie spracują się, chodzą a nie ustawają" (Izajasz 40:31).

Zgodnie z Psalmistą „Odpocznienie w Panu" zawiera w sobie cierpliwe Jego oczekiwanie. Czasem w doświadczeniu swem być może musimy cierpliwie czekać uzdrowienia choroby lub grzechu. Powiedział ktoś, że „cierpliwość" jest niezachwianą ufnością w dobro. Cierpliwie oczekiwać Pana—jest to cierpliwie oczekiwać rozwijania się boskiego zamierzenia z zupełną pewnością, że niema mocy, któraby mogła przeszkodzić objawieniu tego zamierzenia. W związku z tem Mrs. Eddy powiada: „Czekaj cierpliwie, aż Miłość boska poruszy się na wodach śmiertelnego umysłu i ukształtuje doskonałe pojęcie. ‚A cierpliwość niech wydaje dzieło doskonałe'" (Science and Health, str. 454).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Moonrise

INTO the pale sky over the dark swamp rises
The moon, a strange, scarlet dahlia without a
stem,
Yet with its roots thrust deep in the swamp's
black ooze,
Forcing it to a sudden and fantastic flowering;
A scarlet dahlia with a silvery glow
That lies on the cotton fields and the sun-
browned cornfields
In a blue, powdery mist;
A moon of flame, but at midnight white as the
moonflowers,—
As the moonflowers growing on the roof of the
haunted house
Whose leached bones glimmer dimly between
the elm trees;
A copper moon now, but at dawn a fragile opal,
Delicate as the webs the spiders spin in the
moonlight
Among the wild morning-glories in September
cornfields.

—LILY PEEK, in *Silhouettes*

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Crisp, Colorful October Days — And Tweeds

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Suit Is Versatile

Jacket, Cape, Blouse, Skirt Matching or Contrasted

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IF I were compiling a monthly calendar of the fashions, I should write just one word beside October—"tweeds." Nice, warm tweed suits and big, "comfy" topcoats or capes—there is nothing like them for town or country when the first chill winds begin to blow and the air is crisp and frosty. One used to think of tweeds as a type of costume peculiar to the Englishwoman but in the last few years, Paris has become decidedly "tweed-minded" and the new winter collections teem with suits and coats and capes of the warm, hand-woven woolens with their subtle scent of the heather of the Scottish moors. Even the conservative French woman has adopted a trig suit of "heather mixture" for her morning shopping tour.

Creed, the English tailor of the Rue Royale, is, naturally, the leading exponent of the tweed costume here, but the French couturieres are close rivals and one finds excellent tweed costumes among the winter models of all the leading houses in the different varieties of these Scotch woolens, the plain, closely woven, the herring-bone pattern, checks and nubby, speckled patterns and a great assortment of new plaids. The latter, as a rule, are combined, in the winter models, with a plain material—a plaid skirt and a plain jacket, a jacket and skirt in a plain color with a long coat or cape of plaid, a plaid tailored frock with a cape of plain tweed and so on. An example of this last type is shown in the photograph of the Creed costume which consists of a suit of gray and white plaid tweed and a plain black cape. Among the outstanding tweed models of the same house is a gray and dull red plaid cape with a taupe-colored waistcoat front worn with a taupe skirt and dull red woolen blouse.

Paquin is using a great deal of plaid tweed, several of the costumes being entirely of plaid. One of these consists of a tailored, double-breasted jacket, a plain skirt and a hip-length, fitted cape with armholes. Another is a tailored frock in soft pink and brown plaid with a pointed plastron of pink velvet at the neck and the same fitted cape only in this case long sleeves are attached to the armholes. A gay tweed suit, also designed by Paquin, is in a rather bright shade of green nubby tweed, the single-breasted jacket fastened with purple velvet buttons and worn over a purple velvet blouse.

Skirts—Whole and Divided

There are divided skirts of tweed designed for the country which have been eagerly adopted by the younger French women for town wear. These are so cleverly cut that the division is barely detectable. Loose satin knickers, reaching two or three inches below the knee and either of the color of the blouse or of the suit itself, are worn by the Creed mannequins, under tweed skirts—plain or divided—in place of the usual slip, a comfortable and practical idea, it seems to me.

The skirts of these tweed suits remain straight and plain with a short slit or inverted pleats at the sides, front or back, and the jackets are of the "classic" type, single-breasted, as a rule. The Norfolk jacket has been revived for country tweeds and also a jacket which is plain at the front and with a yoke and slight fullness, held in place by a belt, at the back. Topcoats are full as a rule, but several houses, including Creed, are showing the double-breasted "ulster" of our youth. Marcel Rochas, who excels in youthful sports costumes, is showing coats of plaid or large-checked tweeds which hang straight and loose at the back, like the old-fashioned "box-coat."

And speaking of Marcel Rochas, I must forget my text for the moment and tell you about the extraordinary pockets which he is putting on his new coats. Some of these are in heavy silk, pleated and cone-shaped, looking like a half-open, children's-size umbrella, minus the handle; others are in the form of a round suede handbag with a zipper fastening across the top; and on a tweed tailored frock there are two round leather change purses of the "Mark Cross" type.

Blouses for All Occasions

Blouses worn with the tweed suit are of jersey or similar soft, woolen material, velvet, velveteen, cravat silk and satin. Some are worn under the skirt and some are in the form of an over-blouse, but all are high at the neck, usually with a choker which is cut in one piece with the blouse, not sewn on. The over-blouse most in vogue for the dressier type of suit, but which is often worn with a tweed costume as well, is plain and tightly fitting, reaching to the top of the hip-bone and fastened straight up the front to the top of the choker with tiny buttons and with long, tight sleeves with little or no fullness at the top. A blouse of this kind in lamé brocade with buttons of gold or rhinestones, is the favorite for costumes of black velvet, broadcloth or duvetyn. Velvet and velveteen are also popular materials for the over-blouse. As to colors, one may run the gamut of all the bright new shades—petunia, magenta, crimson, purple, old gold, green and Royal blue, in fact anything but white, which is taboo for the time being.

Suede is being used a great deal for jackets worn with a tweed frock, usually in a contrasting color, and several houses are showing both jacket and skirt of suede. Paquin has a long, belted coat in soft mauve suede with seams piped with dull pink, worn over a frock of mauve tweed with a wide suede belt.

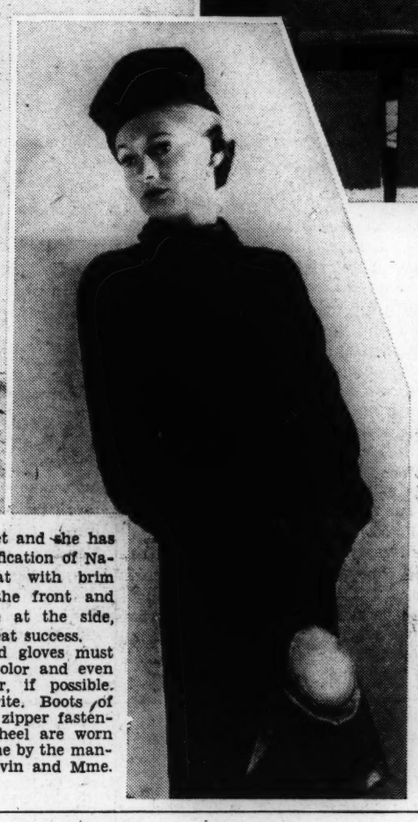
The bolero and Eton jacket are with us once again. Fur boleros, in nutria or seal are worn with tweed frocks or skirts and bright blouses. Here, by the by, is a grand idea for using the best bits of one's old fur coat! Patou makes a sleeveless bolero of nutria to be worn with a long-sleeved frock of beige duvetyn, which has a scarf of nutria at the neck.

The tweed costume calls for a really "sporty" hat in felt of the color of the suit or of the blouse. The Tyrolean influence is very marked in the new sport models. Maria Guy has a smart green felt with a narrow, high crown and brim rolled up on either side and with a long, narrow strip of felt with serrated edges imitating a quill, standing at one side of the front. As a matter of fact, the sport models are the most becoming and attractive of all the winter hats—with high crowns, medium-sized brims with a gay cockade or quill or feather fantasie, they may be adjusted at whatever angle is most flattering.

Rose Valois is advocating the tricorne of felt or velvet and she has also designed a modification of Napoleon's favorite hat with brim turned flat up at the front and back and a cockade at the side, which is having a great success.

Shoes and bag and gloves must all be of the same color and even of the same leather, if possible. Suede is the favorite. Boots of colored suede with a zipper fastening and a very low heel are worn with the tweed costume by the mannequins of Mme. Lanvin and Mme. Alix.

Luigi Diaz



Left—Jacket and Skirt of Gray Checked English Tweed, Worn With Blouse of Black Satin Buttoned High at Neck With Turn-Over Collar of Stiffened White Satin, and Knee-Length Cape of Heavy, Double-Faced Black Cloth. By Henry Creed. Black Felt Tricorne by Rose Valois. Right—Evening Gown of Nut-Brown Organza, Its Bodice High at Front and Cut in Deep 'V' at Back. Big, Pink Flower at Waist. Coat of Pink, 'Blistered' Taffeta With Large Patch Pockets Trimmed With Bands of Fox Dyed to Match Frock. From Worth. Below—Jacket of Wine-Red Corduroy With High Waist-Line and Soft Fold at Neck, Worn Over Plain Frock of Same Material Ornamented With Band of Turquoise Velvet at the Top of the 'Choker.' The Costume, the High-Crowned Turban, Also of Corduroy and Edged With Turquoise, the Red Suede Gloves and Bag of Red Box-Calf Are All Designed by Schiaparelli

Through the Editor's Window

Are We Superficial?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THEY say now that school textbooks are the matter with us. We have been brought up on salted-down versions of other people's ideas. We have been content to read excerpts of this and examples of that sprinkled in the text of somebody's "comment," "outline" or "interpretation," instead of reading for ourselves the entire original and making our own dittoes. We have placed broad scope ahead of honest depth—placed knowing glibly the "hundred best books" by title and outline ahead of knowing a rich few of them by having lived with them. We have thought the ability to "talk a little about everything" a sign of erudition rather than simply a useful social tool.

Well, it is a good time of year to improve matters. If we have been led to believe that learning *about* something is actually learning the thing itself, it is not too late to build up a different viewpoint. Take the above-mentioned "hundred best books," for instance (and there are various lists of the hundred best, not all the listers being able to agree); what better season of the year than this to start reading, and actually thinking over, some of the books in this category? Haven't we all talked about some author or some book without having first-hand acquaintance with our subject—and secretly felt a bit like a bag of wind? Shall we make it a point now, to achieve an acquaintance, so that next time . . . yes, there will be a next time. . . .

* * *

Modern life with its too-many interests, plus perhaps the way we, in school, glimpsed great subject matter not direct but secondhand through school textbooks, certainly tends to give us sketchy viewpoints. Are we superficial? Then let us do some real thinking along some one line. Let us choose a subject to follow through, and make ourselves a reading list—not many books but a few strong ones. Then let us read and most of all let us think. In at least one field we can manage to have some depth and the resultant satisfaction of knowing that we are not superficial. Perhaps it will be modern poetry—or Hebrew poetry. Perhaps it will be biographies of great musicians in a certain school of musical thought. Again it may be Oriental art, or South African native peoples. I have a friend whose knowledge is great concerning mollusks; and while the unpronouncables of this sea-going clan mean little to me beyond a delicious oyster stew or a dish of steamed clams, the subject opened up for him new worlds. He may have to be superficial about most things but at least he has dug deep concerning one.

I think I have mentioned in this column the unforgettable experience I had several years ago, reading, all in one winter, several of the great novels of the world. Some of those I chose for that project had been childhood favorites, notably among them, "David Copperfield" and "Vanity Fair." But with a mature viewpoint, an alert critical appreciation of grand English style, and a richer background into which to weave the characters, I discovered new glories in these old loves. What is more, I gained in understanding of what makes a book great.

Another friend set out a few years ago to study modern methods of education, and has made herself quite an authority on the nursery school. She read, she visited, she did some sound thinking. She mastered the background of thought and experiment leading up to present practices, then went on to build upon it the present and future. There is nothing superficial about her approach to the subject, and she has been able to do a lot of good with her rather thorough and essentially well-digested knowledge.

Sometimes I think that school textbooks are the matter with us. Sometimes—and especially when I have just glanced through the year's program of some woman's club—I wonder if it is woman's clubs. The woman's club is on the whole doing a fine work and I doff my hat to it; but many of its programs are still breathtakingly vast in scope. Do you find them so? Perhaps your club is different; and of course a program must please everybody, which is a handicap. Seems to me, however, at least some of them fairly encourage superficiality. The only answer, if one cares enough about depth, is, I suppose, to make it one's business to dig more deeply into some one portion of it, and use the rest of the vast area covered as merely source material for, say, dinner conversations to draw out the uncommunicative gentleman on one's left.

* * *

Are we superficial? We suspect we are. It is difficult not to be, in this modern dash, with the world rushing by like pictures in a kaleidoscope and most of us inclined to "jump on six horses and ride in all directions." Being aware of a possible tendency is, of course, half the battle. But only half.

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In Praise of Apples—More Delicious Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fairy Apple Betty

2 cups fresh bread crumbs (from center of loaf—must have all crust removed)
⅓ cup melted butter
4 cups tart apples sliced very thin
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
⅓ cup thinly sliced blanched almonds
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg

Blend the bread crumbs with melted butter. Mix sugar, salt and nutmeg together.

Butter a baking dish. Cover bottom of dish with ⅓ of the crumbs. Add half the apples and half of other ingredients. There should be 3 layers of bread and 2 of apples and seasoning. Bake for about 40 minutes in a slow oven (350°) or until apples are cooked. Serve hot with hard sauce or cold with cream. The almonds may be omitted. Serves 5.

Hard Sauce

2 cups powdered sugar
½ cup butter
1 teaspoonful vanilla
White of 1 egg, beaten stiff. (The egg may be omitted; it merely increases the volume of sauce.)

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, beating until it is light and creamy. Add flavoring, and beat again; then add white of egg.

The success of this sauce depends upon thoroughly creaming the butter and adding the sugar very slowly.

Place in a glass bowl and sprinkle nutmeg over surface of sauce.

This sauce will keep in refrigerator for several days.

Apple Tapioca

¼ cup tapioca (instantaneous)
½ cup sugar (more if apples are very tart)
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups boiling water
6 tart apples

Soak tapioca in ½ cup cold water for 20 minutes. Place in top of double boiler, then add sugar and boiling water. Next add salt and nutmeg, and a very small amount of grated orange or lemon peel, and cook till transparent—about ¾ of an hour. (Stir occasionally during the cooking.)

Wash, peel and remove cores of apples. Cut into eighths lengthwise. Place apples in buttered baking dish. Cover with the hot cooked tapioca. Sprinkle top of tapioca with ¾ cup fresh bread crumbs which have been mixed with ⅓ cup melted butter. Bake one hour in moderate oven (350°). Serve hot with cream. Serves six.

Apple Parfait

Whites of 2 eggs (beaten stiff)
2 cups heavy cream (whipped)
¼ cup confectioners sugar.
½ teaspoon vanilla
A very small amount of grated lemon peel
2 cups thick apple sauce (must be well seasoned with sugar and speck of salt, and be free from lumps)
(½ cup of sliced pecans or blanched almonds may be added)

Add beaten whites of eggs to the whipped cream. Then add sugar, flavoring and nuts. Carefully fold in the cold apple sauce and pour into trays of electric refrigerator. Stir the mixture 3 or 4 times during the process of freezing. For first hour, keep refrigerator at coldest point; then change to intermediate until cream is thoroughly frozen.

When an electric refrigerator is not available, excellent results are obtained by pouring the parfait into an ice cream mold, and packing the mold in salt and ice for 4 hours. Proportions are one part coarse salt to 4 parts ice. Serves 8 or 10.

Apple Dumplings

Fruit Part

6 apples
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
1½ cups sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup cold water

Wash, peel and core apples. Place them in sauce pan and add all the ingredients and cold water. Cover pan and cook over moderate heat until apples are nearly cooked. (Do not cook apples too long. They should be kept whole.) Remove them from pan carefully to prevent them from breaking. Partly cool the apples before covering with the crust.

Crust

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup lard

Sift flour; then measure the 2 cups, add salt, baking powder and sift again. Rub lard in flour very quickly with the tips of fingers, or cut it into the flour with 2 knives. Next add carefully the ice water. (It is difficult to give an exact amount of water; usually about ½ cup.) The dough should be stiff enough to leave sides of bowl. Place dough on pastry board, roll about ⅛ inch thick, and cut dough into 6 rounds large enough to partly cover apples. (A cutter about 4 inches in diameter will serve the purpose.) Cut also 6 small rounds of dough with an ordinary biscuit cutter.

Place apples on large rounds of dough and carefully draw the dough around the apple. Then place the small round of dough on top of apple. Fasten carefully together the edges of the large and small rounds. Make 2 slits in top of dough. Brush top with melted butter. Place in hot oven (450°) for 10 minutes. Then lower heat to (350°.) Bake until dumplings are a golden brown. Serve hot with hard sauce together with the juice in which the apples were steamed. Serves 6.

HANNAH DUTAUD

[The first part of this article was published last Wednesday.]

Chickens Barbecued on Hardwood Coals

Barbecued chicken from a hardwood fire is the latest specialty of outdoor cooking, according to G. T. Klein, extension poultryman at Massachusetts State college. This new method of preparing chicken, Mr. Klein says, apparently began in the Middle West and reached New England by way of vacationers who had tasted and enjoyed the barbecued birds during their western travels.

The recipe most of them brought back runs as follows: In a pit 30 inches wide and 10 inches deep, burn hardwood until you have four inches of coals. When all blazing has ceased, tightly stretch a piece of one-inch mesh poultry netting or fox wire over the pit. Fasten this securely with iron pegs.

Broilers or frying chickens weighing two to four pounds are the best size for barbecuing. They are neatly dressed and split into halves, one half going to each person. The meat is salted before it is broiled and dipped in a sauce made of the following:

¼ pound melted butter
2 tablespoonfuls salt. Equal parts of vinegar and water to make one quart of barbecue sauce.

The skin side of the bird is roasted first. It must be carefully watched and turned with a long-handle fork. Each time it is turned, additional sauce is added with a brush or swathe. One half to one hour is required for cooking, depending on the distance from the fire and the size of the bird.

Hardwood gives the best coals, and coals from charcoal are satisfactory. If the fire is too hot, raise the wire by putting stones, bricks, or iron pipes under it. If it is too cool, gently stir the coals or lower the wire nearer them. The pieces are broiled until thoroughly done.

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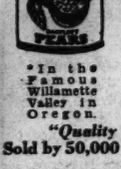

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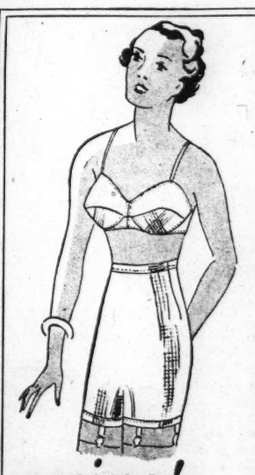

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Business and Industry

Reichsbank Head Asserts German Mark Not to Be Devalued

Commerce and Finance

Holland Farmers Ride Depression But Industry Lags

LONDON—Farming is shown to be one of the few forms of enterprise in the Netherlands that has successfully withstood currency overvaluation and trade depression, says a British report just issued here.

This report has been prepared for the Department of Overseas Trade in London by Mr. R. V. Laming, British Commercial Secretary at The Hague, and brings information on economic conditions in the Netherlands up to the spring of the present year. It attributes the success of Netherlands farming partly to "high-class and plentiful harvests," and partly to government action.

"Restriction of exportable produce on the one hand and encouragement of crops for the home market," it says, "have continued at considerable expense to the consumer, but to the growing satisfaction of a large proportion of the farming community." It adds that efforts have not been spared to give the small farmer "greater support than his more prosperous neighbor."

The Deflationary Policy

Regarding the deflationary policy pursued by the Netherlands administration the report is less encouraging. "The government," it says, "has reduced its wages and salary bill and also forced other public corporations to follow suit, but the levels of such wages still remained above those paid privately to skilled labor.

"A further reduction of wages can hardly be contemplated unless the cost of living is reduced and this is counteracted by artificial maintenance of prices as regards foodstuffs by levies and monopoly duties under the Agricultural Crisis Act, and as regards many imports of primary necessities (such as cotton and woolen piece goods, clothing, boots and leather) owing to the effect of quotas on prices.

"Private finance has found little outlet in the country. Though some industrial securities, shipping and Netherlands East Indian plantation and other shares have risen, great uneasiness in the mortgage market due to proposed government interference has disturbed these trust and gilt-edged securities."

Overseas trade has suffered in particular. "United Kingdom exports to the Netherlands," the report says, "have decreased in value partly owing to restrictions, but also owing to a definite loss of buying power. Netherlands exports to the United Kingdom have been maintained, but with the world's prices ruling in the market they have not shown much profit to the producer, whose costs of production are on a gold basis and are further increased by artificially maintained home prices.

Cause of Lost Markets

"Netherlands fisheries have lost the greater portion of the foreign markets owing to restrictions and currency difficulties. . . .

"Diminishing markets at home and abroad have inevitably affected Dutch coal mines. The policy of expansion by the State Mines has been forcibly checked but the system of continuous production and maximum output per man cannot be slowed down at short notice."

Summing up the situation generally, the report concludes, "The industrial position of the Netherlands, notwithstanding protection by means of restrictions on imports, is continuing to decline.

These figures as shown in percentages of population for the past five years are as follows: 1931:15, 1932:27, 1933:28, 1934:27, 1935:31.

The report also says, "Ever since unemployment became more or less acute, unemployed laborers have been sent to relief works, usually of the nature of land reclamations. The pay for such relief work is lower than for free labor of the same nature and varies between 18 and 45 cents per hour."

Hungary's Economic Position Improves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—There is not a state in central or southeast Europe that has not enjoyed economic improvement during the last year and not least among them is Hungary. She has made appreciable progress in many respects.

In the first place the capital, Budapest, has had more foreign guests than ever before. The Hungarian pengo has risen in value. The value of Hungary's agricultural products is 15 per cent higher than last year and 25 per cent more than the year before. The volume of industrial production increased 20 per cent last year.

This advance in industrial and agricultural production has also revived trade, both internal and external. It is said to be certain that there will be a considerable favorable trade balance this year.

Investments increased by 56 per cent and bank deposits by over 10 per cent.

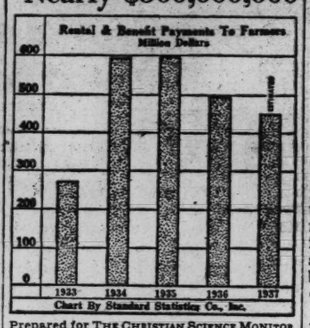
Steel Orders Heavy During September

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel companies booked from 25 to 50 per cent more tonnage in September than in August, establishing the past month as possibly the best of the year, Iron Age says in its weekly review.

Production schedules have been stepped up in nearly all districts, the average for the country being estimated at 75 per cent, the highest since the spring of 1930.

"Sharp gains in output have occurred in the Cleveland-Lorain district, which is at 80 per cent against 74 per cent last week"; the trade journal says, "in the Youngstown district, which has risen from 76 to 82 per cent; at Pittsburgh, which is up to 74 per cent from 72, and in the Ohio River district, which was jumped from 85 to 92 per cent. Elsewhere the trend is steady, except at Detroit and St. Louis, where slight declines have occurred.

Farmers' Benefit Nearly $500,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH the breakdown of the AAA, following the adverse Supreme Court decision last February, the Administration adopted a stop-gap policy of federal benefits to farmers based on payments to those co-operating in a program of soil conservation.

This has been recognized as a strictly temporary expedient, but it will be noted on the chart that these payments totaled half a billion dollars in the year ended July 1 and are estimated at only slightly less for the current government fiscal year.

August Rail Profit $56,090,777 Against $36,333,008 in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Total railway operating income in August was equal to $56,090,777, compared with $36,333,008 in the like month last year, according to the Association of American Railroads, basing figures on advance reports from 103 Class I railroads normally accounting for more than 84 per cent of total railway operating revenue.

For these reporting roads, August operating revenues totaled $293,322,252, compared to $247,918,064 during August, 1935, an increase of 19.5 per cent. Operating expenses of the same roads last month totaled $207,134,356 as against $186,285,109 a year ago.

The association said that taxes paid in August by the 103 roads reporting amounted to $24,285,340, compared to $17,362,068 for August, 1935, or an increase of 39.9 per cent.

Fifty-one Class I railroads in the eastern district, representing 93.3 per cent of the district's total revenues, had a net railway operating income in August of $33,299,348, compared to $21,744,140 in August last year.

Twenty-two Class I railroads, representing 89.3 per cent of the total revenues in the southern district, had a net railway operating income of $5,972,033 in August, compared to $3,029,964 in the same month one year ago, while 30 Class I railroads, representing 72.1 per cent of the total revenues in the western district, had a net railway operating income of $16,819,396 in August, compared to $12,058,904 a year ago.

Operating revenues of the 51 railroads in the eastern district amounted to $161,120,941 in August this year, compared to $132,833,430 in the same month a year ago, or an increase of 21.2 per cent.

The 22 railroads in the southern district had operating revenues in August this year of $36,191,928, compared to $30,004,639 in August last year, or an increase of 20.6 per cent.

The 30 railroads in the western district had operating revenues amounting to $99,009,383 in August, compared to $85,029,995 in the same month a year ago, or an increase of 16.4 per cent.

Crude Oil Output Lower for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gross crude oil output in the United States last week totaled 3,030,050 barrels compared with 3,037,000 in the preceding week, a decline of 6950 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Important changes were decline sof 13,400 and of 9900 barrels, respectively, in California and Oklahoma and a gain of 8900 in Texas. Production was 166,050 barrels more than the calculation of 2,864,000 daily by the Bureau of Mines for September.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates at the close of last week were 56,472,000 barrels, compared with 57,286,000 at the close of the previous week, a decline of 814,000. At the end of September, last year, motor fuel stocks were 51,334,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 400,000 barrels to 30,911,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 289,000 to 19,216,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks decreased 125,000 barrels to 6,345,000.

The reporting refineries representing 89.8 per cent of the total refining capacity of the country operated at 78.4 per cent of capacity.

France Ranks 4th In Trade With U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — France, whose trade with the United States may be altered by devaluation of the franc, has been this country's fourth largest customer this year and last.

This was shown by foreign trade figures of the Department of Commerce. They said the French took about $62,000,000 of American goods in the first seven months of this year and about $57,000,000 in the comparable period of 1935.

At the same time France has ranked twelfth among the nations in sales to this country. United States imports from France in the January through July period this year were placed at $33,599,000; and for the same period in 1935, $31,004,000.

United Fruit Gets 30 P. C. Interest In Int'l Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A concession secured by the United Fruit Company from the Guatemalan Government in 1927 enables the company to obtain one-third control of the International Railways of Central America, according to a letter sent to stockholders of the shipping concern by John L. Simpson, chairman of the company.

The concession gives the Guatemala Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company, the right to construct one port each on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Guatemala. These ports would have enabled United Fruit to ship bananas by new routes instead of over the International Railways which now carry about all this freight.

For Interests of Company

The stockholders were told that the new relation between United Fruit and International Railways was desirable to protect the company against the contingency of the competing ports. It was also pointed out that it is greatly in the interests of the company that future construction of either port should be undertaken only in agreement with the railroad company.

The concession obtained by United Fruit gave it the power to build a port in the Gulf of Amatique, on the Atlantic coast of Guatemala, in competition with near-by Puerto Barrios, the Atlantic terminus of the International Railways.

After relating the circumstances of the United Fruit Company's acquisition of the port concessions, Mr. Simpson said that approval of the proposed alliance is to be requested of the railway's stockholders at a special meeting to be held in Jersey City on Nov. 4.

$2,165,000 Payment

The measures to be submitted to the stockholders provide that the United Fruit Company's subsidiary is to pay the International Railways $2,165,000 and agree to exercise its rights under the concessions "only at such time and in such manner as shall be agreed by the railway company and the Guatemala Company."

Further, the subsidiary would agree to buy ten new locomotives and 300 banana cars for use on the railways and enable the latter to acquire track ballast from Las Quebradas mines "on favorable terms."

In return, the International Railways would deliver to the United Fruit subsidiary $1,758,000 of new 3½ per cent twenty-year collateral notes and 185,000 shares of common stock, now authorized but not issued, or, at the option of the railways, voting trust certificates for the stock. The notes may be paid before maturity and are to be secured by first lien and refunding bonds.

'Yardstick' Idea May Suffer In White House Power Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 2

NEW YORK—The problem of setting up a power pool in the southeastern states, to be faced by the White House conference today, will be a difficult one.

Interconnection of power systems in the United States is already a widespread fact, power being relayed on from one system to another, as well as from one part of a system to another, in accordance with operating costs and peak load requirements in different areas. A conspicuous example of the benefits of such interconnection was given this spring when power was sent into the flooded area from outside to make up for the flooding of many generating plants. The so-called "grid" in England was set up after preliminary studies of American practice.

Power interchange between private companies and the TVA, however, involves a problem not present in the existing arrangements. The latter's production costs, at present bookkeeping, are substantially lower than those of private companies. These differences in cost are due chiefly, if not entirely, to differences in bookkeeping. Such a pool would be half slave to standardized accounting methods, half free from them. The private companies are subject to the accounting provisions in Title II of the Utility Act of 1935, while the TVA is entirely free from them. This difference in large part explains the obvious ability of the TVA to undersell the private companies whenever and wherever it wishes. The difference will also make for an embarrassing set of problems in discussion of power interchange.

Political Bookkeeping

Were the TVA to enter such a pool as one power company with another, in arms length bargaining, it would sell its power on a straight wholesale basis, with no restrictions, resale price requirements, or other strings attached. The fact that the President, in calling the conference, used only the word "wholesale" in referring to the rates to be discussed, might lead to the conclusion that TVA was prepared to do this.

However, such a course would have serious consequences for the yardstick principle. The latter applies to retail rates. If the TVA power were sold straight out to the private companies, who now have practically all the outlets, such power would be useless for yardstick purposes.

In dealings with private companies, moreover, TVA's rates, which are primarily based on political bookkeeping, might prove politically embarrassing whichever way they were adjusted. In selling to domestic consumers, a public body is praised for low rates. But low rates to a private company, for resale, without resale provisions, might incur severe political censure. The low price of Muscle Shoals power before TVA was so criticized.

The yardstick principle is essentially that of laying down an economical retail price. It is not needed for the measure of generating or transmission costs, for these are known engineering facts. It depends, therefore on distribution costs, but these differ in every case for locality, climate, type of service, and other factors.

No matter which way the contracts for power interchange between TVA and the companies are arranged, therefore, the yardstick will suffer. It will take a tremendous amount of tact, patience, and willingness to give and take, on the part of all concerned, in order to avoid on the one hand publicising, at the expense of the Administration, the abandonment of the yardstick principle, and on the other hand the continuance of the present impossible position of the private companies.

The New England Example

The invitation of Samuel Ferguson, head of the Hartford Electric Light Company, to the conference, indicates the possibility that the power pool operated in the Connecticut Valley, including the hydro plants of western Massachusetts and the steam plants of Connecticut, may be cited as an example. This Connecticut Valley arrangement includes not only commercial understandings for interchange, but a highly efficient power despatch system, by which the power is at all times drawn from the source with the lowest operating cost. There is a fair similarity here to the situation in the Southeast, where TVA's plants are all hydro and the private companies' are both steam and hydro.

The economies obtained in New England are of course shared among the companies, but if tried in the South, the question would naturally arise to what extent the supposedly low production costs of TVA should be shared around with the companies.

A further logical difficulty for the Government appears in the President's message in his statement that "such a pool, it appears, will . . . postpone the need for investment in new generating facilities." Inasmuch as there already appears to be an obvious surplus of generating facilities in the area, with the possibility that the next logical construction should be steam instead of hydro, this proposed interchange system would further reduce the need for the additional facilities which TVA is now planning or has under construction.

On the other hand, the release of the private companies from political dangers might enable them to finance needed generating facilities, possibly of the same capacity but certainly not of the same spectacular nature as the dams on the Tennessee. It is said that the companies have already approached TVA with the proposal that it sell them all its power, to be passed on to consumers with the full benefits of all savings in price received. The companies would then agree to build no new plants whatever until all the power to be available at Federal plants was absorbed. In a sense this would make common carriers of the companies' lines, but with protection.

Division in TVA Camp

There is a division in the camp of the TVA itself. It is reported that Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, head of the engineering work, is distrustful of what political investigations may turn up about the validity of the present yardstick prices being promoted by his colleague, Dr. Lilienthal. Dr. Morgan, it is thought, would prefer that TVA take some separate area, revise its books on a uniform classification of costs which would make comparison feasible, and see what it could do over a period of years.

Three primary interests are involved in the present TVA situation—the taxpayer, the inhabitants within reach of the TVA's lines, and the private companies. The inhabitants are receiving power artificially cheapened by PWA grants and loans of federal credit, and by a large federal subsidy to flood control, which correspondingly reduces the estimated cost of electricity generation. In regard to interest costs, they are obtaining the saving in rates made possible by federal financing of the TVA, but losing the savings which might be made possible in the private companies' interest charges in the present favorable investment market if it were not for actual and threatened Government competition.

It is possible that the coming conference will settle the present impasse in the Southeast around a smoke-filled room in the White House months before it comes up to the Supreme Court. If so, it will go far to fix the status of and remove the uncertainty from companies in the Pacific Northwest and other localities where the present Administration's penchant for big dams may next find expression.

H. M. F.

Economics in the Campaign

Reciprocity on the Hull Model—Gov. Landon Would Abandon It—Merits of Unconditional, Most-Favored-Nation Clause

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

conditional form is directed toward an increase in world trade. If you have non-discrimination, you encourage traders to trade. Discrimination has the contrary effect. It may expand the trade between the two nations in a preference relation, but only at the expense of the outsiders, whose trade shrivels up. A free field and no favor encourages the maximum amount of competition and business.

A World System

A world economic system is subject to the same conditions as the water system of a modern city. The water system is dependent upon the smooth functioning of all its contributory channels. They are links of the whole. If one breaks down, the entire organization is thrown out of gear. So it is with the system which ties together the economics of a world of sovereign nations. If one of the links breaks down, the whole system—which economists call an economy and statesmen an order—falls into ruin.

What are the links of this world system? They are three:

1. An international currency standard.
2. Unconditional most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties.
3. International specialization of labor.

The last link comes last. It would insure that all nations be allowed to compete for world trade according to their several abilities. That is international specialization of labor.

Will Rogers once described it. "If ten men went on a hunting trip," he wrote, "you would soon learn which was the best cook and which the surest hunter to bring in the meat. You would find that each excelled in something useful to all. Now nations are just so many men like these. Each can produce something better or cheaper than the rest." No such link unites world peoples today. And it is impossible even to discuss repair work till the other two links have been put in place.

On Friday a great step forward was taken in regard to the first. A currency understanding between the United States and Britain seems to have been reached. This will enable the competing nations to trust each other's counters in the game of world trade.

The second link is equally important. The unconditional most-favored-nation clause also would promote world faith. Without it suspicion and fear of discrimination would encourage a narrow nationalism.

Pursues Lone Policy

Alone among all the countries the United States is adhering to the clause. Great Britain used to have that solitary honor. But several years ago Britain joined the army of the commercial discriminationists. She adopted Governor Landon's excuse for abandoning the famous clause, "Other nations are not using it; why should we?" So the United States stands alone. This is due to the pertinacity and courage and vision of Secretary Hull, the man whom the Baltimore Sun called the New Deal's "step-child." He seems to be the only statesman left in the world who is trying to mold events, instead of allowing events to mold him. Governor Landon would rob the world of this great example of sanity in economic relations.

I have regarded the Hull policy from a world point of view. Some people in this pathologically nationalistic age seem to think that a policy that is pro-world must necessarily be anti-American. Governor Landon says: "This is not reciprocity. It is charity paid for by American producers."

Light of Examination

Let us see:

1. Concessions are not "generalized" to those nations which discriminate against American goods. Two nations are already on the black list.

2. The United States has profited from the operation of the clause. The sharp rise in both exports and imports shows that foreign trade is filling out again.

The treaties have reduced items on special goods in which the United States is interested. This is always the prime object of the negotiations. Think, for example, of automobiles. If the United States can obtain a reduction in another country's duty on automobiles, then the increase in trade, even though available to all comers at American insistence upon the unconditional most-favored-nation clause, will accrue to the United States. The reason lies in America's superior competitive position in automobiles.

Naturally such a concession has to be "bought" from the contracting party. Some American duty has to be reduced. Here again the unconditional most-favored-nation clause must apply, in accordance with the Hull policy, and the favor is generalized to other nations automatically.

Is this charity? Of course not; it is reciprocity.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.186 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering dated Sept. 30, 1936, and maturing June 30, 1937, which were offered on Sept. 25 averaged about 0.186 per cent. Tenders of $141,680,000 were made and $50,121,000 accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.910, equivalent to a rate of about 0.119 per cent to 99.849, equivalent to a rate of about 0.199 per cent.

Reich Stands Pat On Money Policy, Schacht Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany does not intend to follow and the other states in devaluation of their currencies, but on the contrary, the National Socialist Government intends to "maintain its purchasing power and its labor efficiency at full value," according to Herr Schacht's statement before the central committee of the Reichsbank today.

Nevertheless, Germany, he added, is willing gradually to co-operate in reducing the present currency control system so as to achieve a complete removal of restrictions.

While agreeing with England, France and America that "greatest possible equilibrium on the international currency market is desirable," Herr Schacht said he did not consider either France's recent action or the manner in which it was performed conducive to that end.

Must Weigh Own Interests

Schacht's second point dealt with the foreign exchange restriction system now operating within Germany and is obviously intended for home rather than foreign consumption.

The Reichsbank recognized, Schacht declared, the inconveniences and difficulties of the system, but it had also to be recognized that devaluation alone could not eliminate it. Debts from the unjust treaty of Varsailles and the difficulties in obtaining raw materials would have first to be removed, he said. "We are conscious that the existing international currency situation demands heavy sacrifices from us, but no pressure will compel the Reich government to do anything against its own nation and land."

Schacht claimed that thanks to the foreign exchange restriction system, National Socialist Germany has a stable economic foundation in our currency and will continue to have it. This important advantage for producer and consumer, he declared, "outweighs all inconveniences concerned with foreign exchange restrictions."

Germany's decision to remain isolated rather than align itself with the major portion of the world in currency devaluation, for the present at least, was generally expected here. A general agreement regarding the stabilization of currencies was undoubtedly the leading objective of Schacht's recent discussions with French financiers and economists here and at Paris. But it was not achieved. Instead, a limited understanding has been secured between England, France and America to which Germany is not a party.

Two Devaluation Aspects

From Germany's viewpoint the devaluation issue has two aspects: How it will affect Germany's foreign debts and how its exports. Regarding foreign debts, those with France, Switzerland and Holland, etc., will naturally not be reduced so that a profit can be made equal to the percentage of these currencies. Thus German hotelkeepers who have large mortgages in Switzerland will now be able to pay them off.

On the other hand, it is agreed that Germany's exports must suffer. Switzerland buys much coal from this country. Now it is expected she will get it from France, or Belgium since French and Belgian coal becomes 30 per cent cheaper than German. It is the same with other products. The only alternative for this country will then be to reduce export prices through increased export subsidy. This means the industry at home must bear a still heavier burden.

Wages and other standard costs cannot be reduced and so the industry is already complaining about the working of the present subsidy which will have to bear an even greater one. In certain quarters, however, it is hoped that dissatisfaction will be reduced by a simplification of the present system of levies by which the tax will not be on turnover [now about threequarters of one per cent in certain cases] but on profits. Such a change, it is considered, would be fairer, especially to smaller industrialists.

Observers here believe that, when Germany's foreign debts are much more reduced, then the question of devaluation may appear in another light.

WARSAW, Sept. 30 (AP)—The effect of European currency devaluations on Polish finances will be illustrated graphically tomorrow when Poland defaults for the first time on foreign loans unconnected with war-time obligations.

Devaluation of French, Swiss and Dutch currencies also have shaken Polish hopes of French financial help which were reported promised to Inspector General Edward Rydz-Smigly on a recent visit to Paris.

A Polish delegation, which had been preparing to go to Paris to negotiate credits for purchase of armaments, has postponed its departure indefinitely.

Defaults on Oct. 1 payments due Americans include interest on a 6 per cent loan of 1920, on a 7 per cent Silesian loan, on a portion of a loan to Polish municipalities and on a Standard Car Steel loan to a Warsaw company.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30 (AP)—The fall in the international value of the guilder occasioned by announcement the Netherlands can no longer pursue its old free gold standard policy has resulted in a boost in the export duty levied on native Dutch East Indian rubber shipments, it was announced today.

The new rate is 47 guilders per hundred kilograms, an increase of 10 guilders.

(The increased rate is equivalent to an impost of $25.92 per 220 pounds at the opening rate today for the guilder in New York, which was 55.15 cents.)

(Banking experts explained the rubber export duty in the Netherlands East Indies had been inaugurated to check excessive exports. A decreased value for the guilder, it was said, would mean that a pound of rubber became worth more to the grower, who would therefore tend to increase exports. The higher levy was seen as a measure to combat this trend.)

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—Stock exchanges in Italy will not reopen tomorrow, it was announced. They will remain closed until further order, it was said.

Debt Payments More Prompt, Study Shows

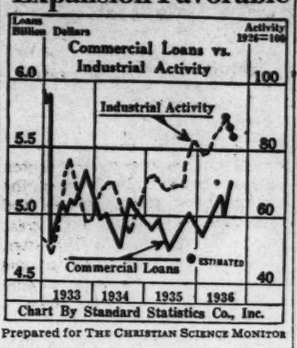
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Debt payments were more prompt in 1935 than in 1934 and losses from bad debts were fewer, stated Alexander V. Dye, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in an announcement of a nation-wide survey of retail credit made by his bureau.

"In 1935," Mr. Dye said, "consumers met their short-term obligations with retailers on an average of every 65 days, which was four days earlier than in 1934. The reduction in the average length of time that deferred or installment accounts were outstanding in 1935 from 1934 was relatively greater. Payments on these accounts were made on the average of every 200 days in 1935, as compared with 210 days in 1934.

"An increased rate of collections on accounts-receivable contributed to lower ratios of bad-debt losses."

Commercial Loans Expansion Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE further expansion of commercial loans indicates that business is preparing for an active fall and early winter. Until the last year or so, industrial recovery was financed largely by the Government and out of the working capital of corporations, while the gradual liquidation of stale loans also held down the bank credit totals.

Now, however, business finds it necessary to turn to the banks, and commercial loan figures are reattaining their position as a valuable index of industrial conditions.

Building Permits Have 74 P. C. Rise In Eight Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The dollar value of building permits in 770 cities in the first eight months of this year of $884,129,000 represents a rise of 74 per cent over the like period of 1935, according to a statement issued by Frances Perkins, United States secretary of labor.

The increase in residential permits was even more pronounced, the report showing $397,796,000 for this type of work for the eight-month period, an increase of $225,762,000, or 131 per cent, correspondingly over last year.

While constructional activity, by value, showed a seasonal decline of 8 per cent in August as compared to July in 1533 cities with a population of 2500 or more, it was 51 per cent higher than in August, 1935.

The total for last month in these cities was $145,459,639, against $158,070,206 for the preceding month. The residential work last month totaled $70,679,293, compared to $89,401,041, and the non-residential total for the month rose to $40,872,042 from $37,755,374 in July. The August residential work was the highest for any corresponding period since 1930 and was 124 per cent above a year ago.

The data, collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed the value of contracts for federal and state construction during August to be $31,206,000 in the cities covered by the survey, against $28,306,000 for July and $22,154,000 for August, 1935.

Fees in Utility Case Reduced 60 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson authorized the Middle West Corporation, successor company to the Middle West Utilities Company, to pay $380,000 for fees, and $104,000 for expenses when ordering a slash of 60 per cent in 15 requests for fees and expenses in connection with the reorganization of the Middle West Utilities Company.

The amounts requested by the 15 claimants totaled $1,202,656, exclusive of one claim leaving the amount to the court's discretion.

The court did not act upon eight other claims, stipulating that fees earned or alleged to have been earned in connection with equity proceedings, as well as additional allowances to the trustee in bankruptcy and his attorneys, will be conveyed by another opinion.

The allowance by the court eagerly awaited after conclusion of the prolonged proceedings that resulted in the formation of a new company last November, represented only 30 per cent of the $1,615,015 in claims filed with the court.

Banker Proclaims Publicity as Best Control of Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Declaring that he could see no reason why investment corporations should be subjected to governmental regulation or restrictions greater than those applied to other types of coporations, Elisha Walker, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in his testimony before the Securities Commission, urged fullest publicity of investment trust managements and operations as the best guarantee of proper administration.

"You cannot," said Mr. Walker, "legislate honesty. The crook is a crook and you cannot make him honest by trying to legislate honesty into him. You can put him into jail but he is very likely to remain a crook. Proper publicity and honest management is really sufficient control."

Mr. Walker's testimony was heard during the investigation into the organization and operations of the Petroleum Corporation of America which was sponsored by Blair & Co. of New York in 1929 when Mr. Walker was a member of the firm.

The initial issue of Petroleum Corporation was sold for more than $110,000,000, on which was paid to Blair & Co. and their associates a commission above $9,000,000. The Petroleum Corporation is an investment trust specializing in oil stocks and, according to the SEC, the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation owns 39 per cent of the shares, giving the corporation "potential control."

"If the Petroleum Corporation," said Mr. Walker, "had been organized five or ten years earlier, I have no doubt that it would have made very substantial sums of money."

When questioned whether he would care to express his views as to what legislation would make for more effective regulation of investment trusts or investment companies, Mr. Walker replied:

"The general use of the term 'investment trust' is unfortunate." Mr. Walker replied, "when applied to a corporation engaged in purchasing, selling and holding securities, because the word 'trust' implies a relationship which does not exist between such a corporation and its stockholders."

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Wallace Declares Landon Not True Friend of Farmer

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 30 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told a farm belt audience today that "free competitive enterprise" advocated by Gov. Alfred M. Landon was "cutthroat competition" and "a system of agriculture operating for the most part according to the law of tooth and fang." His address to the Chicago Pure Milk association, a co-operative dairy producers' group, was the first of five political speeches scheduled for this week in the corn belt.

Mr. Wallace said the Republicans had proposed "a combination of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act and the Federal Farm board" as an agricultural program and that recent speeches by Governor Landon had set forth "the Governor's negative philosophy of farm policy."

Farmers the Target

Farmers, he said, "have been made a special target for claims that the Government is guilty of waste and extravagance which will burden future generations with debt."

"We have spent less than half our World War outlay for destruction of lives and property," Mr. Wallace said of recovery program costs, and added that the "net increase in the public debt" after allowing for "recoverable advances" was "about seven billions." This debt addition, he said, would cost about $1.40 a year in "carrying cost per person" and "instead of reckless extravagance the expenditures for recovery look like the best investment in history."

There is a campaign "to frighten people into believing that the Government is promoting scarcity," Mr. Wallace said, and he termed this "nonsense." Marketing agreements, he said, had increased milk producers' income by millions of dollars, while the 1936 soil conservation program he praised as tending to "prevent cutthroat competition between dairy, beef cattle and pork producer groups and to avert disastrous price slashing," referring to Governor Landon's statement that the act was a "subterfuge."

Landon Called "Vague"

"The man who, posing as a political champion of the dairy industry, seeks to stir up ill will of dairymen toward other groups of farmers, aiming to create dissension among the groups, so as to discredit and destroy their co-operative program and make farmers return to unbridled competition—such a man is no friend of agriculture," said Mr. Wallace.

Reviewing the reciprocal trade agreements of the Roosevelt administration, Mr. Wallace said their purpose "is to undo the damage that was caused by enactment of the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930. That act closed much of our export market abroad." Those opposing the trade program were termed "tariff barons."

Asserting Governor Landon "was extremely vague" about his farm proposals, Mr. Wallace contended that under them "there would be no room f · relief purchase of surpluses that were breaking prices, or for the soil conservation program. There would be no room for crop insurance, except through the insurance companies, for corn or other commodity loans except by bankers, or for any ever-normal granary plan which trespassed in any way upon the grain interests."

Prohibition Again Is Held 'Probable' By F. Scott McBride

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Taking leave as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League today to head its activities in Pennsylvania, F. Scott McBride attributed repeal of prohibition in part to mistakes made by the drys.

It was as a pastor in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, that he started his dry work 30 years ago. Tomorrow he will meet with the state board of the league in Philadelphia to begin what he terms "a battle for return of prohibition by way of the states."

Mr. McBride said state prohibition in at least 40 states, "with strong dry sentiment and much dry territory" in the remainder, is a first requisite for the national victory he believes "probable."

Besides their own mistakes, prohibitionists had to contend in the past with "unforeseen misfortunes," he said. "It was the misfortune of the dry cause to go on trial in a postwar period of social recklessness and indulgence which helped the bootlegger," he asserted.

"The preponderant control of propaganda facilities by interests favorable to the wet side was another condition unfortunate for prohibition."

The depression, he contended, cut financial support of dry organizations but not of the opposition; "and politicians were able to take advantage of depression discontent to force the prohibition issue into partisan politics. Prohibition is a nonpartisan issue."

"Undoubtedly," he declared, "the most serious mistake of the drys in general was their optimistic assumption that the prohibition amendment could never be repealed. Many leaders guessed wrong on this point, while others as early as 1922 warned against the possibility of economic and political circumstances such as combined to end national prohibition in 1932. Another serious dry mistake was reliance alone on education against alcohol to maintain prohibition."

Portsmouth Murals Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 30—Four WPA murals depicting historic events of this section have been dedicated in the junior high school. One scene shows the visit of George Washington to Portsmouth in 1789. Another paints the visit of General Lafayette in 1824. In a third mural the famous ship "Ranger," which was built here for its commander, John Paul Jones, is shown in Portsmouth harbor. The final mural portrays the attack of the whites against the Indians at near-by Breakfast Hill in 1696.

You, I and Beck Tackle Danzig

With this article Mr. Lias, of the Monitor's London staff, resumes his hypothetical occupancy of seats of the mighty. This follows his series on the subject, "If I Were Anthony Eden," although it was written previous to the significant visit of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Polish army head, to France, and the subsequent announcement of a stronger alliance between Poland and France.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Today, you and I have come by magic carpet to the capital of Poland to see whether sitting for a few moments in Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's chair will give us any fresh light on this "Danzig business" which has been so much in the news lately.

Would you mind pressing that bell-push? Thank you. Now, while we're waiting for the chief of the Danzig department of the Polish Foreign Office to come and tell us all the latest developments, let's just take stock of the background.

On Vistula's Banks

Why are you and I—and Mr. Beck—so interested in Danzig? Well, as Poles, we really shouldn't need to ask that question. When we keep a lunch date in an hour or so with Mr. Beck, I understand he's going to take us to the Yacht Club. (He's tremendously keen on yachting.) And what has the Yacht Club got to do with Danzig? Well, the Yacht Club is on the bank of the Vistula, and when the Vistula goes from Warsaw it goes in the end to Danzig.

Here in Poland, we just can't get away from the Vistula. We sail on it with Foreign Minister Beck. We swim in it, pour it into our baths, run it out of our cisterns, cook with it and perhaps even drink it. The valley of the Vistula is the best part of Poland. And Danzig, sitting on the shores of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula, is our only safety valve in case our big neighbor Germany on the west and our still bigger neighbor Soviet Russia on the east should start trying to squeeze us.

What's Dr. Greiser Up To?

Ah! Here's Mr. Gwiazdowski with the Danzig dossier. Well what's been happening? Has Dr. Arthur Greiser, in spite of being President of the Danzig Senate, been "cocking a snook" at the League High Commissioner, Sean Lester, as he did at the journalists in Geneva? Not? Then what is he up to?

Well, very briefly, Dr. Greiser on the advice of Berlin has decided to stop baiting the League for the moment. Instead he seems to be trying to wriggle out of the Danzig Constitution without actually breaking it. He hopes that in this way the National Socialists can squeeze the opposition parties out of existence without the League, or Poland, being able to interfere.

About 95 per cent of the Danzigers are German. But whereas in Germany proper, there is only one legal party—the National Socialist party—in Danzig there are half a dozen parties and the National Socialists could only muster 60 per cent of the votes at the last election in 1935. And whereas in Germany all the newspapers do what they are told, in Danzig there are actually newspapers which dare to speak their minds about Herr Greiser, and the National Socialists generally, even including Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

Newspapers Closed

It's true that as often as not the opposition newspapers get confiscated. But they still exist. Even when their editors are in jail. And why? Because an Irishman, Sean Lester, the League High Commissioner, keeps insisting on observance of the Danzig democratic constitution. As it would be dangerous to try to turn Mr. Lester out just now, Herr Greiser is trying to short-circuit him.

But where do you and I and Mr. Beck come in? Well, if you'll hand me that copy of the Treaty of Versailles which is on Mr. Beck's desk, we can see for ourselves. Article 102: Danzig to be a Free City—under the protection of the League of Nations. That's not our affair. Article 103: Danzig Constitution—placed under the guarantee of the League. That's not our affair either, except that we're posing as Foreign Minister of the nearest Member of the League.

Ah, but here's Article 104: Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers. Poland to have free use and service of all waterways, docks, within the Free City area. Poland to control the Vistula and railways. The Polish Government to undertake the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City.

Germany Behind Greiser

Of course, there's no doubt at all that Germany is behind the Danzig National Socialists. But provided she stays behind and doesn't openly interfere it's the League's business—not yours, mine and Mr. Beck's—what happens to the Danzigers who aren't National Socialists. We, thank goodness, aren't guarantors of the Danzig Constitution.

Besides, as Poles, we're pretty good friends with National Socialist Germany and even with the National Socialist Government in Danzig just now. Why should we worry about the Danzig oppositionists? Think back 16 years to those days when we could almost have seen the Bolshevist armies out of Mr. Beck's window. What did the Danzig oppositionists do then? Refused to unload a shipload of munitions we badly needed. It's no thanks to them that Poland is free today instead of being a member of the Soviet Union. From that day until the National Socialists first came into power in 1933, the present Danzig oppositionists were in office and were always doing their best to queer our (Polish) pitch.

Nation-Wide Protests

But, half a minute. Do you, Sir, or do you, Madam, happen to be a Polish scholar? Could you tell me what that headline in the Kuryer Warszawski says? I see it mentions the word Danzig. . . . "Nation-wide protests at the treatment of the Danzig Opposition." Thank you. Well, even if you and I, to say nothing of Mr. Beck, aren't particularly interested in the Danzig opposition, we (like Mr. Beck) are very much interested when our own opposition papers talk of nation-wide protests from our compatriots.

After all, even you and I, let alone Mr. Beck, can make a pretty fair guess at what Germany wants in Danzig—not today, perhaps, but in a few years' time. Are we going to help Germany swallow the Free City and cut off our little safety valve to the sea, which, by the way, has always been ours except during the century and a half when Germany swallowed not only Danzig and the Corridor, but one third of all Poland, while Russia and Austria disposed of the other two thirds? I think we may take it that Mr. Beck is not going to do this, whatever I, or even you, might do in his place.

Pros and Cons

Let's stand up some pros and cons.

Item: We Poles are good friends of Germany.

Item: We've got the Polish Corridor with a perfectly good port of our own, Gydnia, a few miles east of Danzig and we intend to hang onto it at all costs.

Item: National Socialist Germany has both eyes, and then some, not only on Danzig but also on our Corridor.

Item: Our own people are getting distinctly worried about Danzig's political freedom — just as the League is very worried about Danzigers' individual freedom under the Constitution.

If it would interest you, Mr. Gwiazdowski can turn up what our colleague Mr. Beck said when Dr. Greiser rashly told the League he was determined to get rid of the League's High Commissioner. What it amounted to was that if there was to be any change in the present political status of Danzig, Poland would revive the claim she put forward at Versailles—to out and out ownership of the whole Free City area.

What Happened

You see, the people who invented the League also invented the Free City. As Poles, you and I, and certainly Mr. Beck, didn't want the Free City. We wanted it to be part of Poland. So even did Mr. Wilson. But Mr. Lloyd George first pleaded for it to be restored to Germany and when we wouldn't agree insisted on making a Free City of it under the aegis of the League.

Though as Poles, you and I and Mr. Beck objected very strongly at the time, today we see in the League a possibly ally in stopping Germany from again swallowing up German Danzig and our Polish Corridor. So Mr. Beck, at any rate, isn't going to offend the League if he can help it.

But at the same time, he certainly doesn't want to offend Germany. Berlin's a good deal nearer Warsaw than Geneva is. Besides, when Germany says a thing we know pretty well that she means it. On the other hand, when Geneva said to Ethiopia only the other day, "Go ahead! The League will see you through!" apparently Geneva didn't mean it.

That Ethiopian Incident

So if Geneva wants us Poles to take up cudgels in the League's behalf at Danzig, Geneva will not only have to ask us to do so, but we shall demand very definite assurances that we shall not be let down like Ethiopia.

But supposing the League decides to wash its hands of Danzig as it did of Ethiopia? Well, that would be just too bad for the Danzig opposition parties. But it would also be just too bad for us Poles, because Germany would then be able to go straight ahead in Danzig.

So, between you and me, I don't think Mr. Beck will try to drive too hard a bargain with Geneva any more than he will try to drive Berlin into being kind to the Danzig oppositionists. On the other hand, he won't be too keen on seeing the oppositionists flattened quite out because that would bring National Socialist Danzig a step nearer uniting with the National Socialist Reich. Incidentally, it would also bring Mr. Beck and you and me a good many steps closer to being ousted from office.

I personally shouldn't mind very much. Indeed, I'm ready to vacate this chair this very minute and I expect you are, too.

But I rather fancy Mr. Beck thinks differently about it.

Australian Schools Get Museum Service By Carnegie Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has made possible a notable extension of the educational work of the National Museum of Victoria to schools and colleges.

Plans have been completed by the director of the museum, D. J. Mahoney, for the expenditure of £1650, which is the state's share of a grant of £10,000 made by the corporation for the development of educational services by the museums of Australia.

It is intended to spend £2200 in Victoria, additional sums to make up this amount being provided by the museum trustees and the Government. Selected exhibits will be shown in turn at all Victorian schools. Lectures will be given to school children and adults. Part of the grant will be used to improve the labeling and arrangement of exhibits.

There will be 10 sets each in 18 cases for distribution and each will cover the natural history of a particular locality and will be accompanied by pamphlets to assist teachers. Prizes will be offered to children for field notes on the class subjects prescribed.

NYA Appointee Named

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The appointment of John Arthur Randall of Rochester, N. Y., as director of the division of educational aid, National Youth Administration, was announced today by Aubrey Williams, executive director Mr. Randall will begin his duties at president of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute.

Monitor Radio News Saturday at 6 P. M.

BEGINNING Oct. 3, short-wave station W1XAL, Boston, will transmit "The Monitor Views the News" on Saturdays at 6 p. m., eastern standard time, on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, or wavelength of 25.45 meters. Thus the news will be heard every weekday at this hour.

French Morocco Feels Effect Of Spanish Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Unrest in French Northern Africa, intensified recently by repercussions of Spain's conflict which originated in Spanish Morocco, has been causing serious concern in France.

Some French newspapers have alluded to the possibility of a similar outbreak in France's North African protectorates. Although unlikely, this possibility is supported by certain facts and cannot be entirely ignored.

The recall of Marcel Peyrouton, from the post of resident general in Morocco and his replacement by General Noguès, formerly commander-in-chief of the French forces in Algeria, is a significant indication of the Popular Front Government's grave concern over conditions in Northern Africa.

Accused of Fascist Sympathies

Notwithstanding official assertions to the contrary, M. Peyrouton's withdrawal from Rabat was made at the demand of Socialist and Communist elements in the Popular Front who accused him of "fascist" sympathies, of supplying arms to Gen. Francisco Franco, and even of fomenting revolt in French Morocco itself.

The Humanité, Communist organ, and the Socialist "Populaire" have repeatedly published allegations that nationalist organizations, such as Col. François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu, were conspiring in Algeria and Morocco against the Republic, and that these alleged plots were being tolerated by the authorities.

Fertile Soil for Propaganda

The press of the Right, on the other hand, charges the Communists with stirring up the Moslem population and with precipitating strikes and labor troubles. After allowing for partisan exaggeration on both sides, it seems clear that extremists of Left and Right alike have found that the Arabs offered fertile ground for their propaganda.

As in Palestine, Egypt and elsewhere, the pan-Arabic nationalist movement has been felt in the French protectorates of Tunis and Morocco and the department of Algeria. Economic stress has increased the discontent of the natives, and sharpened their latent resentment at what they claim to be injustices and inequalities in French administrative justice.

Hoped for Concessions

With the advent of the Popular Front régime in France, the Moslems were fired with renewed hopes of important political concessions, for the Socialists and Communists had professed very liberal ideas on colonial policy. The latter, in fact, have always agitated for the abolition of "imperialism" and the restoration of the colonial protectorates to the natives.

Accordingly, a Moslem congress was held in June at Algiers, as soon as the Popular Front came into power, and drew up an elaborate program of political demands for submission to the new Cabinet. The principal points in this program were: special Moslem representation in Parliament; increased representation of the Moslems in the various "laws of exception" which provide different treatment for Moslems; accession of the Moslems to all public offices, and extension to Algeria of the social legislation in effect in France.

Nationalistic Sentiment

These demands reveal an intense nationalistic sentiment which has since continued to grow as months pass without any substantial satisfaction being received from the new government in Paris.

"Algeria for the Algerians!"—a motto recalling suggestively the "France for the French" of the ex-Croix de Feu—has become a frequent rallying cry. From Algeria the unrest has spread, though in less intense form, to Tunis and Morocco.

Such a state of affairs offered dry tinder to the sparks that flew from General Franco's revolt and drifted across from Spanish to French Morocco. The Paris Government, fully awake now to the situation, is doing its best to allay the unrest and has good prospects of succeeding. But conditions are such that lasting success will require continued vigilance for many months to come.

French Sloop Ends Its Montreal Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Dipping her ensign in farewell salute to ships in the harbor, the sloop, Ville d'Ys, of the French Navy steamed out of Montreal, ending her 16th annual visit. The "navy season" at Montreal thus came to an end.

In port for two weeks, the ensign at the stern of the Ville d'Ys was lowered to half mast, a sign of mourning for the French explorer, Capt. Jean Baptiste Charcott, who perished off Iceland with his crew of 60 when his ship Pourquoi Pas, foundered in a gale recently.

Montreal has had eight warships in port this summer, including two cruisers. The German cruiser Emden was the first to arrive. The Canadian destroyers Saguenay and Champlain, the British cruiser H. M. S. Dragon, and the sloops H. M. S. Dundee and H. M. S. Scarborough as well as the French sloop D'Entrecasteau, visited here.

Normal Rice Crop for 1936

The United States rice crop is giving promise of a normal harvest in this year of unfavorable weather.

British Prepare Final Drive For Palestine Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—The powers announced by the British Government as conferred upon the local authorities in Palestine for restoring order in that country are recognized here today as of the widest possible character.

Not only do they enable summary and punitive action of all kinds to be taken under orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, but that officer can delegate these powers to the commander-in-chief of the Palestine forces, Maj. Gen. J. G. Dill, whose actions will not be questioned subsequently in the civil courts.

Military Sweep Planned

This is to be a prelude to the military sweep for which General Dill now has some 30,000 troops, a force which he considers adequate to enable him immediately to round up the main body of Arab insurgents. The insurgent headquarters are in what is known as "the Triangle," an area of about 300 square miles of crags and ravines, beginning 30 miles due north from Jerusalem and extending halfway between the Jordan river and the Mediterranean, with the towns of Nablus, Talkarem and Jenin on its perimeter.

Meeting With Grand Mufti

Meanwhile, a last effort is being made to induce local Arab leaders to call off the insurrection. A meeting for this purpose took place yesterday at Jerusalem between representatives of Ibn Saud and Emir Abdullah, rulers of the chief bordering Arabian independent states and what is known as the "Arab Higher Committee," an influential body presided over by Haj Amin Al Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

Site of Roman Fort In Carnarvonshire Given to Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new addition to the list of places in the United Kingdom of historical interest preserved for the nation is the ancient Roman fort of Segontium in Carnarvonshire. The remains and the site were presented to the nation by Mr. John Roberts, a native of Carnarvon.

The site was first fortified by the Romans about the year A. D. 75. This date is computed by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler of the London museum from archæological evidence obtained during his excavation work on the site in the years immediately following the World War. The size of the fort suggested that it was probably meant to be manned by about 1000 men.

An original wooden fort was soon replaced by one of stone, which in its turn was remodeled in the early second century, and again in the succeeding two centuries. The date of the last Roman occupation to judge from coins recovered (one of the Emperor Theodosius (379-395) one of Valentinian II (375-392) and several of Gratian (367-383) would, according to Dr. Wheeler, be from 380 to 385.

The end of the Segontium buildings are found in the record of the builders of Carnarvon Castle for Edward II. They paid for the ashlar, or squared stone, of the old Roman fort with a silver penny of Henry II and five others of Edward I. Now one may see the original site of a Roman fortress with the foundations of its buildings all clearly marked out in stone.

Ban on Dickens Film As Revolutionary Lifted by Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Banning of the film of Charles Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" by the censor here has been rescinded by the Minister of Home Affairs.

The censor banned the film on the grounds that it showed the revolutionaries in a better light than the aristocrats.

"No historical arguments justify the outbreak of the French Revolution," the censor declared after viewing the film. "Although the author has no sympathy with the revolutionaries, still the trend of the story as a whole decidedly substantiates the alleged causes of the outbreak.

"A less educated audience," he added, "under the influence of present troubles, might easily be led to a comparison of the then French state of affairs with present calamities, and thus without reasoning lose the faculty of historical criticism and become the victim of a biased representation of the facts."

This decision caused so much discussion that the Minister of Home Affairs, to whom the censor's ban was referred, attended a performance of the film himself. After seeing it through he reversed the judgment and released the film to the public.

Browder and Aides Jailed in Indiana

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 30 (AP)—A militant police chief, backed by his mayor, took steps today to prevent a scheduled Communist rally here by jailing Earl Browder, the party's presidential candidate, and four associates.

Mr. Browder was arrested as he stepped from a sleeping car.

Waldo Frank, a novelist, and Seymour Waldman, both of New York, were placed against the five. They Later, Chief James C. Yates arrested Charles Stadtfeld, the party's state chairman, and Andrew Remes, a party worker. Vagrancy chargese were placed agains the five. They were taken to jail and Chief Yates said they would be held at least until tomorrow.

Samuel Beecher, Republican mayor of Terre Haute, said the police chief had his support in the arrest of the Communists.

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An Exclusive Residential Hotel
TWO ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS NOW AVAILABLE
Excellent Cuisine. Fine Service.
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1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts, also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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BUSINESS CARDS — High-grade white kid finish, black ink; 88 size; 1M $1.25, 5M $5.50, 10M $10, delivered anywhere in U. S.; cash with order, no C. O. D. WATERMAN, 2904 Bellevue Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS
EDDY D. FIELD
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13 Norway Street KEN. 3298 Boston

When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022 Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

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18-FOOT Gar Wood Runabout; third season; price very reasonable. Write W. E. H., Box 402, Danbury, Conn.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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Individual service at a modest price.
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WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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A CLEAR, strong, experienced Christian Scientist to tutor in College Preparatory subjects a gifted young woman; recently come to Science for help in overcoming problem. Should live in Scituate, Mass. Please state age and salary when answering advertisement. Also college and experience. Address Box E-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AN EFFICIENT loving person for general housework and some care of child wanted in Christian Science home in suburbs, readily accessible to Boston; wages $10. Call Center Newton 2756-M (Mass.).

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature cultured woman, for details of generous arrangements send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1019, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 21 George Street—Protestant, second maid, help with school children, Phone Plantations 2157.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must also be fast, accurate typist; good opportunity. K-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO workers for laundry; dining room and dishwashing in country home; moderate salaries; permanent. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Capable girl for waitress and chambermaid in guest house; $10. Long. 1790 (Brookline, Mass.), or write Box D-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, near Boston, girl, 18 yrs. or over, who likes walking and bicycling, as companion to young girl; state wages desired. K-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island. Tel. sixty-eight.

MAPLE KNOLL—Permanent home for elderly people, loving care, sunny rooms, piazza, home cooking, reasonable rates. 104 Highland Ave., Winthrop, Mass. Phone OCEan 1033.

Pleasant Outlook Home

For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 199-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—14-room house, single or suitable for 2 families, 3 baths, oil burner, garage; 2 blocks from Harvard College. Kir. 2093.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Semi-bungalow for sale; choice location; near high school and city hall; hot water, oil heat. For appointment phone Newton North 0830-J.

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DEDHAM, MASS.—6-room modern house, 2-car garage, oil heat, $80; available Nov. 1st. Tel. Ledham 1457.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING Prompt, careful attention to mail orders ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius Goerdeler 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

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SPACE for public stenography; busy building office or hotel, in New York or vicinity. Write Box X-53, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. — Practitioner's office Tuesday, Thursday mornings, all day Saturday. Call afternoons, 350 Madison Ave., Suite 2302. Vanderbilt 3-9199.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent, part time; well established, centrally located. Box D-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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See the
OCTOBER FOLIAGE
in the mountains
on week-end vacation at
THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD
Freedom, New Hampshire
All conveniences; reasonable rates.

PIANO TUNING

BOSTON—H. M. ANDERSON
Piano Tuning, Repairing
18 years' experience COM. 4755

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED — Standard grand pianos; state make, size, number, price; radius 300 miles N. Y. ERNEST DAVIS, 331 West 57th St.

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Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service Call Pat Co. 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alg. 4-6147

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ALFRED R

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

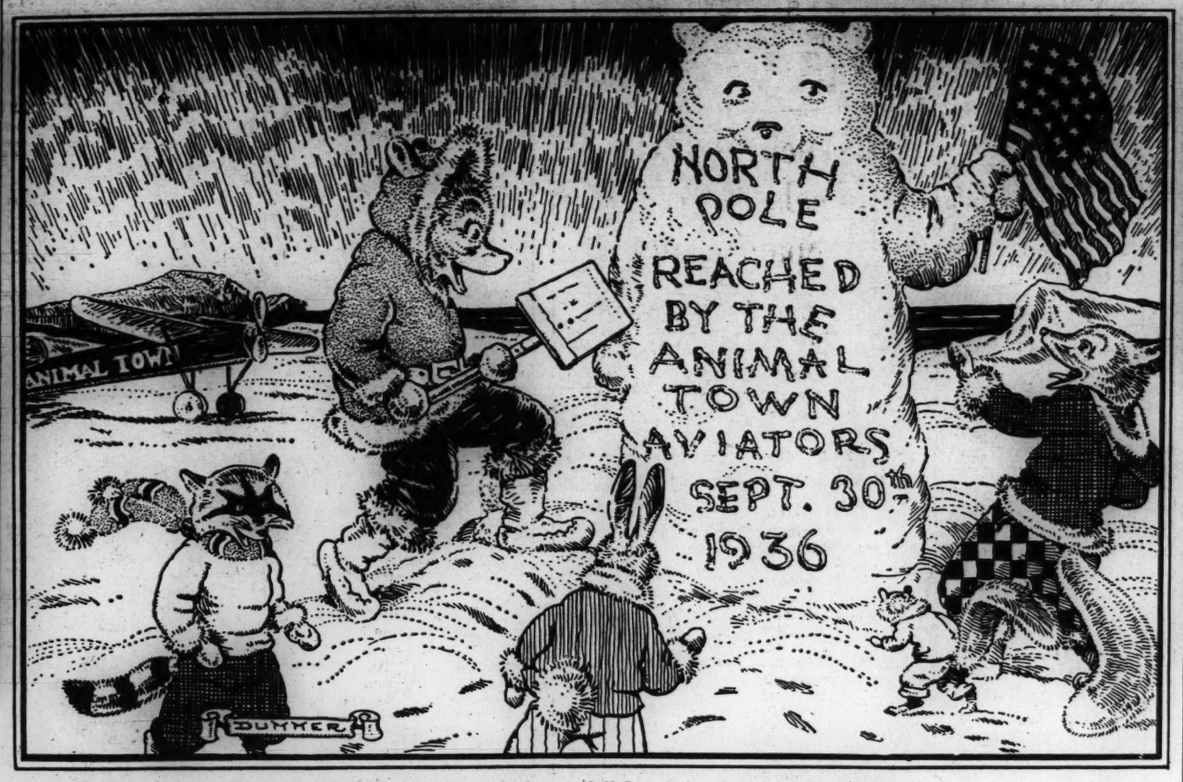
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Switzerland's Beauty

Monitor Camera Club From Miss Ruth Voegeli, Berne, Switzerland

Contrast in Black and White Near Loetschenbal

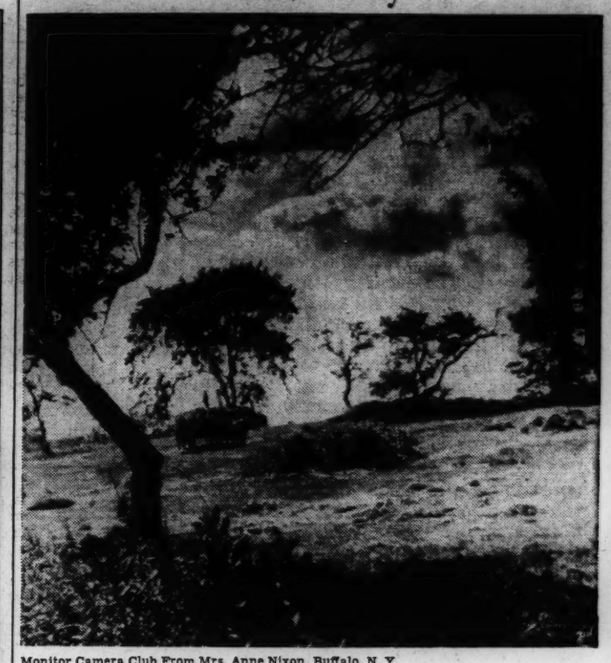
Animal Town Aviators Build a Snow North Pole



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

But They Don't Know Whether to Call It a Polar Bear or a Bear Pole!

Autumn Days



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Anne Nixon, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Familiar Scene Now in the Rural Sections

Sunbonnet Sue

I've heard folks say their days were filled
With weariness and care;
How can they voice such sentiment
With God's Love everywhere?
JON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram consists of a quotation from a Persian poet, whose name is given (cryptographically) at the end of the quotation. The short words should make it fairly easy to solve:

"ZYXWUWV TSRQPVWO NM-

XZKWLJW IQH LXWO MXH

GVTSHPSW PH PO TO XMW

ZYX GKXZO IQH LXWO MXH

OXZ."—OTTLP.

2. Letter Changing

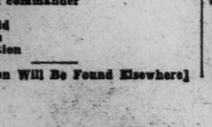
A NUMBER of moves are necessary before a PILOT can operate a PLANE. A Greenlawn, L. I., reader finds that by changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, that PILOT can be changed to PLANE in 9 moves. Can anyone do it in fewer?

3. A Problem

MR. A. buys land at $62.50 an acre and sells it to Mr. B. at a profit of 20 per cent. He made $8100 on the transaction. How many acres did the plot of land contain?

4. Half Word Square

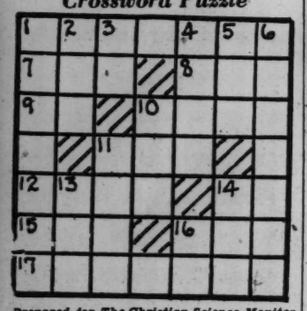
WORDS are to be filled in which read the same horizontally and vertically:



Definitions: 1, A consonant. 2, An exclamation. 3, This and con make a discussion. 4, Bow. 5, What most of us did this morning. 6, What brides like from friends, but not from the weather.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Waist
7. Land-measure
8. Sunburn
9. Musical note
10. State of insensibility
11. Obscure
12. Celtic minstrel
14. By
15. Self
16. Be indebted to
17. Complained

Down

1. Quality
2. Anglo-Saxon money
3. Musical note
4. Particle
5. Herd of whales
6. Decreed
10. Spanish commander
11. Let fall
13. Grow old
14. Emotion
16. Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

What They Say

Liberty

"There are immutable principles of ordered liberty that cannot be allowed to die in America. From that alone can come economic security and prosperity. That made the character and self-respect of Americans. For in liberty is the spirit of independence. Independence among nations, yes. But there is far more than that. From ordered liberty comes personal independence. That was the American dream. That was given us by the God of our fathers."—*Herbert Hoover.*

War

"If war was fought by those who wanted to fight it, and knew what they were doing and liked it, or even understood it, then it would be defensible."—*Ernest Hemingway.*

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Preparing for An Easy Start

WHEN parking my car for the day, or overnight, I have found it helpful to step on the accelerator after the car is stopped, but the engine is still running. Then snap the ignition off quickly. This fills the carburetor with gas and insures a quick start. This is particularly helpful in cold weather. Choking the engine to a stop obtains the same results.—L. G. S., Dorchester, Mass.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Walnut Shell Buttons

IF YOU are a person who likes to have something original, take some English walnut shells (all as nearly the same size as possible, small), fold a small piece of cloth (or a small piece of wood will serve the purpose) and glue it into the shell, as a foundation. Next take a common pin and bend in the middle to use for sewing the button onto the sweater or dress.

After doing this, fill the shell with plastic wood, insert the bent pin into the plastic wood with the bend sticking out. The plastic wood is smoothed over, and your button is finished. If you want to make the button a bit shiny, you can put on some polishing wax or a thin coat of shellac.

This button is most suitable for a woolen sweater or dress. It is very clever and will receive the admiration of everyone. Girls might earn spending money by selling them. —Bernice M. H., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Still Provoked

The very raw recruit had just had a real good dressing down from the young lieutenant. Next day he passed the lieutenant without saluting. He was stopped.

"Why didn't you salute me?" demanded the officer.

"W-well, sir," said the rookie, "I thought you were still cross with me."—*Toronto Globe.*

Surprise

"Haven't you heard? Evelyn has just married Roger Hughes!"

"Roger Hughes! Not really? Why that was the man she was engaged to!"—*Montreal Star.*

—Answers

"The population of this place? Do you mean when I'm here or away?"

To Cool

Strict Manager: "Why do you hold your pen in the ink so long?"

Clerk (who has just applied for a rise in salary): "To—to cool the nib. It has been working so very hard, sir."—*Montreal Star.*

Aviators Reach the North Pole

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—13

OUR daring Animal Town Aviators were headed for the North Pole, over glittering ice fields and long stretches of dark blue ocean. Reddy Fox was studying the maps in the old geography book that he had brought. He always kept track of the country they passed over; and at the height that Buster Bear was keeping the plane, the land looked almost like a map.

"Where is the Pole, anyway?" asked Buster Bear. "It wouldn't stick up out of the ocean, would it? Peary found it in 1909, but I don't know what he did with it."

"Has anyone else ever reached the Pole?" asked Racky.

"Yes," said Reddy Fox. "A few years ago a Byrd reached the Pole!"

"That's nothing!" piped up Reddy Squirrel. "I imagine hundreds of birds have reached the Pole."

"Oh, this was not a real bird I am thinking about. This was a human Byrd, riding in an airplane like ours," said Reddy Fox.

"A human bird!" exclaimed Reddy Squirrel. "Did he have a bill?"

"I should say he did," said Reddy Fox. "A mighty big bill. He had to pay it when he got back."

"I should say so," remarked Reddy Squirrel in a perplexed tone.

"Say what is so?" asked Reddy Fox.

"Oh just 'say so,'" replied the little squirrel. He did not like to own up that he did not understand everything the others did; and before he knew it he was in a new mixup.

The other animals were watching a strange light that kept streaming up into the sky, and they could hear a strange crackling sound. "If we could only store this electric light, we could light Animal Town," observed Reddy Fox.

"Old Doc Owl wouldn't like that," said Reddy Squirrel.

"What is this strange light?" asked Buster Bear. "It makes me feel rather creepy."

"Those are the Northern Lights or Aurora Borealis," said Racky Coon.

"What did you say Alice's first name was?" asked Reddy Squirrel.

Buster Bear shook with glee at this. "He's trying to give us one of those 'Knock, Knock' stunts: 'Who's there?' 'Alice.' 'Alice who?' 'Aurora Borealis!'"

The animals whooped and did all kinds of things animals do when something very funny strikes them—that is, all but the poor little squirrel, who seemed ill at ease.

"Now, Reddy," said Reddy Fox, "don't feel sad. We can't all be expected to know everything. I'll have to own up I did not know much about lots of things until Buster Bear and I started studying up for this trip."

"I wish I had a camera," said Racky Coon, "so that I could take a picture of the Pole, if we find it."

"Well," said Reddy Fox, the wise one, "I always understood there was no pole at all—just an imaginary one."

"Then," said Racky Coon, "if the Pole is only an imaginary one, I could take an imaginary photo of it with an imaginary camera!"

"Yes," spoke up Reddy Squirrel, "and when you get back to Animal Town you could show it to animals with imagination." How the animals whooped at this!

They now came to a great stretch of ice. Was it ice-coated land or just a frozen sea? They did not know, but according to an instrument that Racky had contrived, they had reached the North Pole. So down on to the ice and snow the plane landed.

"Now," said Reddy Fox, "you can see there is no Pole here; so in order to get warm by exercising, let us build one."

So they set to work, and soon a large shaft of ice and snow arose. Buster, being the tallest of our animals, made it look something like a bear.

"Why do you make this pole look like a bear?" asked Racky Coon.

"Why," said Buster, "that would make it a Polar Bear, or a Bear Pole—take your choice."

Reddy Fox said, "We should leave some kind of record to show that we arrived here to those who come later." "I have it!" exclaimed Bunny Rabbit. "You know we brought some sticks and twigs in our plane, so we could build a fire and keep warm. I'll bring some of those small twigs and show you what I mean." Soon he was back with them, and with the help of the other animals, they gave notice to the world that the Animal Town Aviators had reached the North Pole on Sept. 30, 1936.

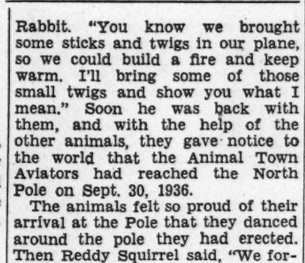
The animals felt so proud of their arrival at the Pole that they danced around the pole they had erected. Then Reddy Squirrel said, "We forgot one thing. Excuse me a minute." He raced to the plane and came quickly back with a small American Flag which he asked Buster Bear to place in the snow bear's paw.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Daily Anecdote

Equal

WE ARE indebted to Robert Recorde, a sixteenth-century pedagogue, for that very simple but convenient mathematical device, the "equals mark" (=).

In a treatise on algebra, entitled "Whetstone of Witte," published by Recorde in 1557, we read: "To avoid the tediouss repetition of these words IS EQUALLE I will sette as I do



often in work a pair of parallel lines of one lengthe thus = because no two things can be more equalle."

Save Something for Home

UNLESS men and women make a conscience, a religion, of saving, and sparing something of themselves expressly for home-life and home-consumption, it must follow that home will often be merely a sort of refuge for us to creep into when we are used up and irritable.—*Harriet Beecher Stowe.*

Odds and Ends

The First Gas

Back in 1816, Baltimore became the first city in the United States to use illuminating gas. Its use was greeted with fear and doubt by many of the inhabitants, as the following excerpt from a petition against the construction of gas works reveals:

". . . When we consider that this powerful agent must necessarily be often left to the care of youth, domestics, and careless people, we only wonder that the consequences have not been more appalling. It is also an uncertain light, sometimes disappearing and leaving streets and houses in darkness."

First Bookbinding

Bookbinding is supposed to have begun about 650 A. D., the earliest to be bound being the book of St. Cuthbert. A Latin Psalter was bound in oak boards in the ninth century. Leather came into use about the fifteenth century.

From Scapa Flow

Thirty-five of the 72 warships of the Imperial German Fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow in June, 1919, have been raised and broken up for scrap metal.

Huge Cash Register

At the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas a mammoth cash register exhibit is put to practical use—it rings up the total attendance at the fair every half hour.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Tie Vote

Question: On a board of five members, a motion is made and seconded. When the vote is taken there is a tie—two for and two against the motion.

(a) Should not the chairman have voted for or against?

(b) The motion was not withdrawn. What was the actual result?

Answer: (a) The chairman was under no compulsion to vote. The fact that he did not do so indicates that he wished the motion to lose.

(b) A tie vote is the same as a negative vote. The motion lost.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Father's Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila, P. I.

A YOUNG American mother and three small children were starting from the west coast of the United States to join the father of the family in the Orient. The ship was one of the smallest passenger craft on the Pacific Ocean.

On the second day out, storms began to rock the vessel to such an extent that the mother and the two elder children were unable to give their attention to Baby Marjorie, aged 10 months. The only stewardess on the steamer was so occupied that she had scarcely a moment to devote to the baby.

When the mother was almost in despair at the seemingly hopeless outlook, a sweet-faced motherly woman entered the cabin. "May I take care of the baby for you?" she asked. "I know how to fix a baby's food, and I can wash and iron her little garments."

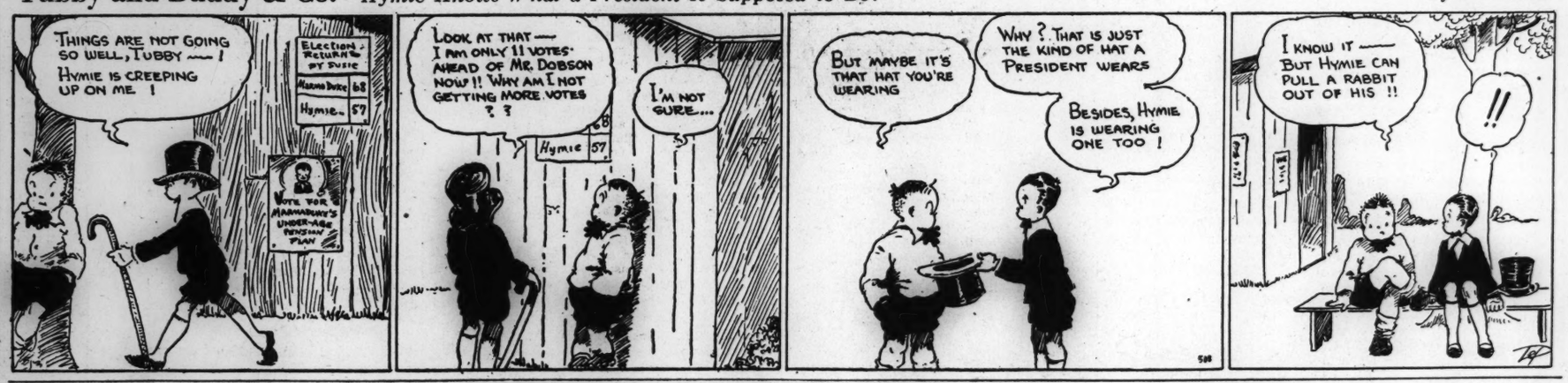
The mother eagerly accepted this offer, and for 10 days was relieved of the physical care of her little daughter.

Within a few days, another terrific typhoon came, making the trip the worst in 56 voyages over this route in the experience of one of the ship's officers. Again the mother needed somebody to help her in the care of the baby. In the midst of the creaking of the ship and the banging of the baby's bed as it rolled back and forth, a second kindly woman came into the cabin and offered to take complete charge of the child. For several days she, too, performed every duty necessary to the baby's comfort and cleanliness.

Since then the mother has offered many a prayer of gratitude for the people who go about the world intent upon their Father's business.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Knows What a President Is Supposed to Be!*

By Le Pelley


THINGS ARE NOT GOING SO WELL, TUBBY — ! HYMIE IS CREEPING UP ON ME !
Election Returns by Susie
Mamma Duke 68
Hymie 57
VOTE FOR MAMMADUKE'S UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN
LOOK AT THAT — I AM ONLY 11 VOTES AHEAD OF MR. DOBSON NOW !! WHY AM I NOT GETTING MORE VOTES ? ?
Hymie 57
I'M NOT SURE...
BUT MAYBE IT'S THAT HAT YOU'RE WEARING
WHY ? THAT IS JUST THE KIND OF HAT A PRESIDENT WEARS
BESIDES, HYMIE IS WEARING ONE TOO !
I KNOW IT — BUT HYMIE CAN PULL A RABBIT OUT OF HIS !!
!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Playing Safe*

By Carmack

Today Tiddlywinks and I were telling ol' Togo about the cat-chasing dog that's come into our neighborhood, and how all the cats are upset about it —
"Well," he said, "let's find out where he lives and have a little talk with him" —
But that was easier said than done — We looked the neighborhood over and could find no trace of him —
So we decided that perhaps he had only been visiting in the neighborhood and had gone away —
But I couldn't make Sponge believe it and she says that Buzzy and she will keep on doing their sun-bathing as high off the ground as possible —

Quotation For Today

THE spirit in which we act is the highest matter.—Goethe.

Brevities

Life: The skipper of the Queen Mary made no effort to break the transatlantic record on the first round trip. He had to give the passengers time to write all their postcards.

Humorist: When a house in a London suburb caught fire a stranger rushed in and rescued the radio-gramophone. Undeterred by the hissing of the neighbors, he then went back for the records.

Bay City (Mich.) Times: Authoress Pearl Buck has adopted two small boys. After scrubbing their necks a few times, it is wondered if she will still think it the good earth.

Detroit News: An English lecturer, embarking on a tour of the United States, says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. Hence English lecturers.

American Lumberman: In the shoe business there is a width called AAAA. It looks decidedly unconstitutional.

Indianapolis Star: It must be terribly embarrassing to rightest troops when it becomes necessary to make a left wheel.

Washington Post: All of us are working for the Government. The trick is to get paid for it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reds and Red Herrings

THOUGHTFUL Americans will judge for themselves whether Communism is a real or a false issue in the present presidential campaign.

They will be satisfied neither by the Coughlin insistence that it is nor the Roosevelt insistence that it is not. They will not take the word of alarmists or of soothsayers. They will not assume that because Moscow seeks a world revolution and has directed men and money to such ends in the United States, those ends are being achieved. Nor will they be lulled to sleep by assumptions that Bolshevik doctrines have penetrated only into the small, openly organized Communist party. They will not be terrorized by undefined Red scares. They will take red herrings apart to see what makes them red. They will ask what is behind the word "communism."

They will seek to understand what elements of the Russian system are attacking America, and how. Is it atheism? Is it the destruction of property rights? Is it the destruction of free speech and other civil rights? Is it violence? And how are these enemies of the American system working? Such an examination is needed if citizens are to know how much of the communism talk is based on real danger and how much on the artificial bogeys promoted—as they always have been promoted—by reactionary elements which, rather than surrender one iota of their own power or property, would resort to fascistic methods which themselves carry most of the evils of communism.

And the most thoughtful of them will go even deeper and seek to analyze the materialism, the greed, the violence which under any guise would destroy self-government and spiritual development.

On the basis of such study Americans can begin to determine the wisest measure for combating subversive forces. More than five years ago this newspaper declared that the best defense against communism was the removal of conditions which fostered its growth. We still take that view. We believe that steps to make the capitalist system operate without the distress and injustice which have tempted the people of many countries to resort to desperate alternatives is surest defense on the economic side.

Therefore we strongly agree with much which President Roosevelt said on this subject in his Syracuse speech. We believe that today most of America's dangers will be overcome if the business cycle can be straightened out and men assured of steady employment. We believe it would be more useful to tackle these problems than to shout "communism" at every extension of government regulation of business, however necessary.

But even the fairest, most efficient economic system may be endangered if the people can be made to believe that it is unfair and inefficient. Rabble-rousing and appeals to prejudice must be combated. We believe there is some danger that Mr. Roosevelt will stir up forces he cannot control. And the President should be reminded that the American system can be put in peril by loose finances and loose administration. And above all it is threatened by materialism.

Politically the most immediate danger to the American system is the increasing resort to grab-bag government. When the people are encouraged to expect the Government to support them their interest in it tends to become narrow and selfish, opposed to the ideals of all contributing to promote the welfare of all. When relief workers, farmers, manufacturers, veterans, and other groups are deceived by invisible taxes and visible bounties to believe that they can get something for nothing out of government there is great and immediate danger to government.

And when passions and prejudices are piled on top of greed until the thought of using bullets instead of ballots—as the radio priest has been suggesting, as the Black Legion tried to do, and as those suggest who claim there is no choice except between communism or fascism—really looks attractive, then there will be danger. The defense, as we see it, is recognizing the elements of materialism, manifest as fear, greed, violence, hate, under whatever name they appear and meeting them with their opposites.

Playing With Pounds

THE peculiar story of the Soviet unloading of pounds that Secretary Morgenthau unfolded on Saturday must have seemed to the listening correspondents like a tale out of E. Phillips Oppenheim. The facts are clear enough. When news of the Franco-British-American currency understanding reached Moscow, the State Bank, which had accumulated a million pounds out of Soviet trading with Britain, cabled to New York, the only foreign market open, and sold it. The result was just the same as if an abnormal amount of copper had been dumped on the market. The price—of pounds in terms of dollars—dropped.

The result might have been serious, not so much because of the effect upon the pound, but because it might have imperiled the new currency pact, which is a gentlemen's agreement. The three capitals might have suspected some serious violation of their understanding. But, apprised of the source of the selling, Mr. Morgenthau, with the resources of his $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund available, stepped in, and bought the dumped pounds. Equilibrium in the foreign exchange market was thus restored.

The reason for this curious action is far from clear. Some observers see a sinister political maneuver in the operation. Mr. Morgenthau, judging from his acid reference about gentlemen, is one. But why should Russia seek to imperil an understanding which is obviously aimed at helping her ally, France? In dumping pounds did the Soviet wish to bring down a Cabinet in France which at one time seemed rather hesitant about the choice between Italy and Soviet Russia?

Another explanation is simply financial. Soviet Russia, as a totalitarian state, must always be thought of in terms of an individual trader and financier. It had lost money, it is said, when Britain went off the gold standard in 1931, and also when the United States followed suit in 1933. At that time it had accumulated both pounds and dollars. When the price of both fell in terms of other currencies, the value of the Soviet pound and dollar holdings fell off. In Moscow the theory might have been entertained that one item in the Franco-American-British agreement was to align the pound at a lower level with the dollar, since the pound is still said to be overvalued in terms of dollars. Such an item, indeed, was mentioned in at least one of the radio descriptions of the currency pact on Friday night. In such circumstances the smart (or panicky) financier would try to make a good exchange for his pounds while the exchange was favorable.

The State Bank in Moscow says that the explanation is simply a commercial one. It had to meet a dollar debt due in Stockholm. So it decided to dispose of some surplus pounds and buy dollars with the view of redeeming it. It is curious, however, that such a decision should have been reached at such a significant moment. Also, the offering of a million pounds at one time is a pretty tall order for the exchange market to digest. While not sufficient to "break" sterling, it is large enough to cause trouble in the market. The balance of probabilities is that the object of the "bear raid" was financial. The most interesting thing about the pound dumping revelation, however, is that it showed the extent of the monetary accord existing between Washington and London, and the lack of any political accord in the meaning offered so shrilly by Mr. Hearst between Washington and Moscow. Perhaps this is one reason that so much fuss was made about it in Washington.

It Must Not Happen Here

ELEVEN members of the miscreant Black Legion, convicted of the cowardly murder in Michigan of a man who incurred their disapproval, have been properly brought to justice. The orderly procedure of the law, in contrast to the brutal defiance of law by this absurdly and arrogantly self-styled "United Brotherhood of America," has prevailed. Justice has triumphed over violence.

Because the world seems to be living in a time of headline news the trial in Detroit long escaped the front page attention it otherwise might have secured. Serenely but inexorably, however, the prosecution has unceasingly worked to gather within the meshes of the law all the criminals who had any hand in this whole miserable business. The entire nation has cause to be grateful for this satisfactory conclusion to the long-drawn-out trial.

The condign punishment of these misguided convicted lawbreakers is, perhaps, the least issue in this whole affair. Vastly more important is the fact that America, confronted with this specific flouting of law and decency, is recognizing that the mental qualities which lie back of all attempts to substitute mob rule for government by law must be subjugated. Floggings and slaying and brute force of every kind because of the attitude of "I'm right and you're wrong" must and will be wiped out, and justice based on Christianity and true brotherhood instead of arbitrary will shall reign.

The Clans at Church

YOU may wean a Scot from his haggis, and there are, it is affirmed, expatriates from the land which lies north of the Tweed who follow after the strange customs of the aliens among whom they dwell to the extent of spoiling their parritch by putting sugar on it. But you shall not stop a true son of Caledonia from gaein' tae the kirk.

Not even what an Associated Press dispatch calls "wet weather and a piercing, cold wind" can keep him away. Or, at any rate, it didn't last Sunday when the little minister of the tiny church at Craithie, Balmoral, preached to a congregation that, in numbers, resembled the eager crowds in Edinburgh in the sixteenth century that defied worse than weather to applaud stern John Knox as he wrathfully and roundly scolded Mary Queen of Scots. The gathering on Sunday around the Craithie church was so great that the local police were quite flustered trying to untangle a seven-mile traffic jam.

King Edward was there, too.

An Editor Recalls

Book News of the Day

ONLY a Carl Van Doren could write an account so measured, so balanced, almost Dryden-like or Pope-like, of America's past half century of idyll and storm, of romanticism and awakening, of boom and crash, of springing hope and dull despair, as THREE WORLDS (New York: Harper. $3).

Over the postwar and new worlds, which have stung a Sinclair Lewis into vitriolic "realism," the mellowed lines of Mr. Van Doren draw a veil of prewar literary lace, torn—but never stripped aside—by war, depression and the aggressive hands of today's mass movements in literature as in politics.

* * *

In this lucid autobiography may be found the portrait of a man who has steeped himself in American literature, who has known at first hand or in their works a wide range of American authors, who has hobnobbed with Sinclair Lewis and Elinor Wylie without catching the fire of their more intense literary flames.

It is a rare self-biographer who can sum up himself and his work in a handful of words. After contrasting his own quieter muse with those of other writers who gave force to their characterizations by feeling "strong attraction or antipathy at sight for people," he writes: "I had too often a Dutch indifference to persons or situations unless they crowded or actually threatened me."

With few exceptions, from the first page to the last of his autobiography Mr. Van Doren displays a disarming simplicity of style and an unexcited temper. His pages exemplify his own words: "I had a gaunt ardor for lucidity and wanted my style to be always like air or water."

"Three Worlds" is not, and does not pretend to be, more than the author's personal memoirs. But the richness of his literary associations as editor, professor and writer makes this book a document of American literary history.

* * *

Literature is Carl Van Doren's confessed, consuming passion. As a boy in an Illinois village he read avidly. By the time he was ready to enter the flowing current of American literature and to meet its living authors, he had made the past his own.

To him turned young authors. He tells feelingly the story of Pascal D'Angelo, Italian laborer and poet of one book who reached a brief renown through his sympathetic help.

Edwin Arlington Robinson lives in his pages, a poet whose "subtlety was in his poetry," a tall man who was too shy to "seem as tall as he was," who liked plain speech and did not mind if silence fell upon the conversation, whose "eyes hunted about the room as if looking for words."

"Three Worlds" is a storehouse of similar reminiscences. R. H. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Can America Be Neutral?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a letter writer to the New York Times puts it, former Secretary of State Stimson's new book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," "deals some body blows to the policy of isolation. . . ." The letter writer quotes Colonel Stimson's closing chapter, in which past experiences are cited to prove that economic nationalism produces a hindering crop of errors to men's well-being. A *volte face* from such policy is shown to have produced economic beneficence.

Le Temps, Paris, in a recent leading editorial on President Roosevelt's Chautauqua speech, makes this pungent thrust: "The American masses live in the illusion that America and Europe are two entirely different worlds," that the troubles of one can have no serious effect on the other and the Atlantic is a gulf sheltering America. "This," says the paper, "is a form of sacred egotism not without danger for a big people who let themselves confidently drift in it." Le Temps, however, sees President Roosevelt as fortunately not falling into this error.

Has not the time arrived to ask just what Americans are trying to isolate or make neutral? Do they believe isolation creates peace-mindedness of which neutrality would be the legal offspring?

Leaving such rumbling warnings to isolationists as the Kane incident and the actual establishment of an American naval squadron in Europe, is it desired to isolate or neutralize the American system with its ideals? Do isolationists seriously believe that they can make America's portion of the globe abide in peace, or a near peace, while others may be tearing themselves to bits? America, in other words, must set an example? Yes, say many.

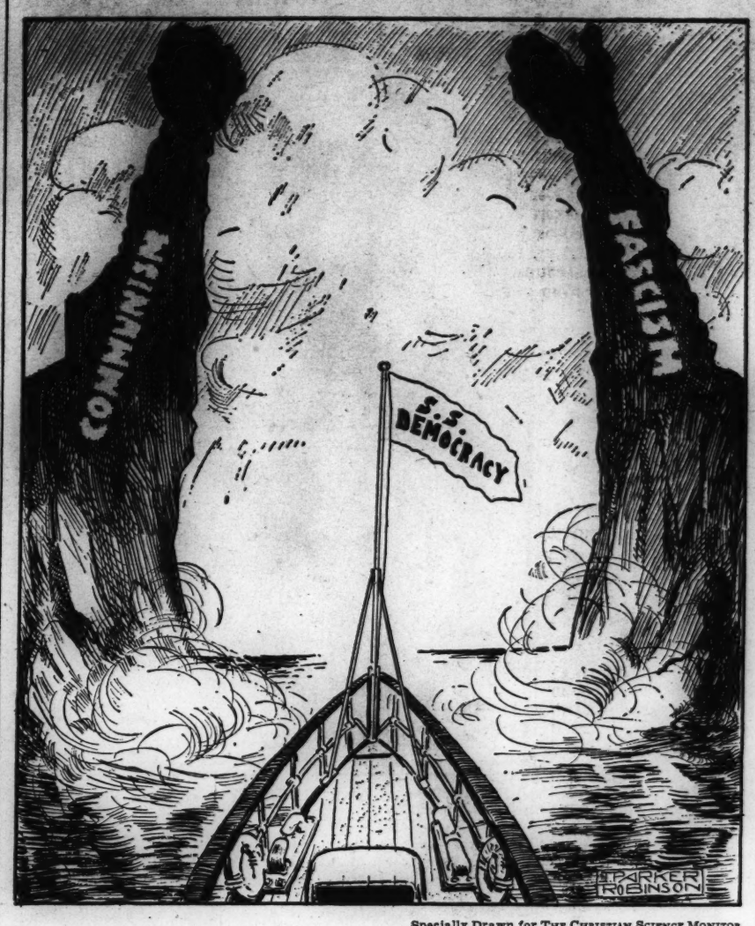
This falls pleasantly on the ears, but however ideal, however virtuous self-sufficiency may be described and the word "isolation" twisted to ethical latitudes, the North American continent remains one of five composing our globe, one that cannot be made to mysteriously float into higher planes than the four others, and is humanly bound to them by ties deeper than oceans.

Blow hard enough on the rosy cloud of isolation and what happens? Roseate vapors scatter and vanish while the reality appears that isolation and neutrality are filmy screens for a state of thought "halting between two opinions," dullness as to the right or wrong of an issue. It is also a "neither hot nor cold" type of reasoning that effectually bars genuine progress.

The simple axiom that one is happiest and better off when forgetting self and helping others is a profound truth and positive law, as applicable to international relations as to a family or any group of individuals—be they Americans, Europeans, Mongols or any others. Isolation is practically in contradiction with this truth. NORTON WEBB

New York, N. Y.

The Modern Scylla and Charybdis



Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Anatomy of the Home Town

A GOLD and russet day when she and I planned to meet in Portage, Wisconsin, has been brought back to me as if it were yesterday by reading in a national magazine what Miss Zona Gale has set down of her remembrance and her feeling for her home town—the town she says she accepted as a child, detested as a girl, went away from, has gone back to and now feels she understands. It is a great thing to understand a town, she says. One will not necessarily love it, but at least one cannot be unjust to it, if it is comprehended even a little.

Well, we had planned to meet in Portage. The birthplaces of many writers hold them only lightly, if at all; so lightly that they are never associated with them, by people who read what they write. Yet it had seemed to me as if, somehow, Zona Gale was Portage and, too, that Portage was Zona Gale. And seemed more so, later.

* * *

But when that day came she was obliged to go suddenly to Illinois. And so we met in Chicago instead. There was a haze of heat hanging over the city; moist, violet, a little mysterious, and having that cobwebby feeling that even time itself was waiting a little. It still seemed summer in Chicago, though it was going to be autumn in Portage. Believing that I could somehow carry her along with me in thought, in her relation to the town, even though she couldn't be there, I decided to go and see it anyhow; and so Zona Gale introduced me to it carefully before we separated. She told me the things and places she would have shown me herself if she hadn't been called away, but which she wanted me to see anyhow. By this time, as I see now, she was well away from the toleration of childhood and the detesting of girlhood, and had come to the understanding of it. She bought her railroad tickets while she told me about the curve of the river and how to tell her father's house when I came to it. And she was so slight and small in relation to the gaunt, smoke-filled enormousness and indifference of the station that it seemed as if perhaps she were really a little girl, running away from home, in her best dark blue dress, with a pale smoke of fur throwing gray-blue shadows up around her calm eyes.

In writing now of Portage she says that she used to think that some day, after a long absence, she would return to it, and find it strange. By then, stations of Paris and Rome and London and Vienna would be more familiar to her than the shabby green-gray walls of the Portage station, the red brick of the platform, the wooden steps, the sign. . . . She would feel tolerant and aloof—only moved by sentiment even to remember the town or her childhood in it.

* * *

But that was not the way of it at all. Reading this piece now makes it clear, even if I did not know it from the way she described the Portage I was to see, that day in the noisy, unprepossessing railroad station which seemed somehow, I remember now, a shockingly improbable place from which to leave to go to a town silkily called Urbana.

She said someone would meet me at the station. But somehow that was secondary, and if the station had not been marked, and a trainman had not barked out its name, I think I should have known it was Portage. Something she had put into describing it identified it for me, though there would be plenty of people to say that it really looks like any of a hundred such towns, strung through the country west of Chicago. The depot had a certain universality of outline. The lunch room near the station. The baggage master, with the usual black sleeve protectors, the green eyeshade, the pencil behind his ear, the look of shrewd appraisal on his face. . . .

The street where Charles Gale housed his family runs parallel to the river. The Wisconsin river, which folds 400 miles upon itself along a backdrop made unforgettable by the Caledonia Hills. The Gales felt sorry for people who didn't live on the river because of its beauty and peace. The people who didn't live on the river felt sorry for the Gales who did because their street was a back street, "not much of any travel on it."

In a collection of essays printed eight years ago Zona Gale said, "I have looked out on the Wisconsin River flowing at the foot of our lawn, at the Caledonia Hills carving the skyline, and have wondered if these are as beautiful as I believe them to be, and how a stranger would regard them."

Zona Gale was eight years old when she first went downtown alone. She was sent for a spool of white thread, number 50. I could feel the town in the light of such an experience. How many of us have forgotten that treasury which is reaching back into years, all but blotted out, to touch once more, the distillations of memory; a special light on a garden path at sundown; the look of a tree, new-clothed and silhouetted in the moonlight; a familiar character, spoken to and passed a thousand times, yet suddenly seen afresh, in the light of a remembrance of the ebb and flow of the small affairs of the years?

When Zona Gale had said good-by and gone through the gate to her train, she had given me a complete set of anticipations for her home town. I could feel it long before the train leaned on the curve and smoked and snorted to a stop before the green-gray station. Without its being sharpened by additions of those who met me, I could feel it in the maple-shaded streets. And on the back street, standing before the uninhabited but not deserted Gale homestead, shadowed by the trees that flung their moving patterns across its roof top and away to the margins of the river.

* * *

We may say, according to our kind, "Oh, I was born in that town, but my work took me away from it, and I hardly remember it at all now." Or "I went back to my home town the other day. I saw this man who gave me an apple when I was five years old and told me not to swallow a seed. And I saw the little man who used to bring us fish in a cart covered over with white oilcloth and he hasn't changed a bit." One point of view cheats, the other enriches. Our lives may not be much altered for remembering, little changed by forgetting. Yet they may.

Elsewhere in her essay Miss Gale said, "It seems strange that the majority of people in the United States never heard of Portage, Wisconsin."

Buying her tickets in the railway station she succeeded in making me so aware of Portage that I would rather the train had carried me to it in half the time. And now, years afterward, it is as if I were there, all over again, reading how the years have not made her just tolerant and aloof about it, and only sentimentally aware of it. But, making it special for her, because it is her home town, she has given it, and the whole idea of the home town—a specialty for me. A specialty of universal possibilities.

JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

Poems From the People

By Carl Sandburg

[Excerpts From Mr. Sandburg's "The People, Yes," Reprinted With Special Permission From the Publishers. Copyright, 1936, by Harcourt, Brace & Co.]

The people say and unsay,
put up and tear down
and put together again—
a builder, wrecker, and builder again—
this is the people.

The shrouding of obedience to immediate necessity,
The mask of "What do I care?" to cover "What else can I do?"
One half-real face put on to hide a more real face under,
The waiting of the hope of the inner face while the outer face
Holds to its look and says yes to immediate necessity,
Says yes to whatever is for the immediate moment—
This is the pokerface of the populace never read till long afterward. . . .

Those without a leader perish,
says the Sanskrit,
those without a youthful leader perish,
those without a female leader perish,
those without many leaders perish. . . .

The people is a monolith,
a mover, a dirt farmer,
a desperate hoper.

The prize liar comes saying, "I know how, listen to me and I'll bring you through."
The guesser comes saying, "The way is long and hard and maybe what I offer will work out."
The people choose and the people's choice more often than not is one more washout.
Yet the strong man, the priceless one who wants nothing for himself and has his roots among his people,
Comes often enough for the people to know him and to win through into gains beyond later losing,
Comes often enough so the people can look back and say, "We have come far and will go farther yet."
The people is a trunk of patience, a monolith. . . .

* * *

Lincoln?
He was a mystery in smoke and flags
saying yes to the smoke, yes to the flags,
yes to the paradoxes of democracy,
yes to the hopes of government
of the people by the people for the people,
no to debauchery of the public mind,
no to personal malice nursed and fed,
yes to the Constitution when a help,
no to the Constitution when a hindrance,
yes to man as a struggler amid illusions,
each man fated to answer for himself:
Which of the faiths and illusions of mankind
must I choose for my own sustaining light
to bring me beyond the present wilderness? . . .

"The sheep and the wolf
are not agreed upon a definition
of the word liberty."

"The whole people of this nation will ever do well
if well done by." . . .

* * *

The people learn, unlearn, learn,
a builder, a wrecker, a builder again,
a juggler of shifting puppets.
In so few eyeblinks
In transition lightning streaks,
the people project midgets into giants,
the people shrink titans into dwarfs.

Faiths blow on the winds
and become shibboleths
and deep growths
with men ready to die
for a living word on the tongue,
for a light alive in the bones,
for dreams fluttering in the wrists. . . .

* * *

The response of wild birds
to a home on the way,
a stopping place of rest,
this and the wish of a child
to eat the moon
as a golden ginger cookie—
this is in the songs of the people. . . .

What are these dialects deep under the bones
whereby the people of ages and races far apart
reach out and say the same clay is in all,
bringing out men whose eyes
search the earth and see no aliens anywhere,
pronouncing across the barriers the peculiar word:
"Brother"?

* * *

"Man will never write,"
they said before the alphabet came
and man at last began to write.
"Man will never fly,"
they said before the planes and blimps zoomed and purred in arcs
winding their circles around the globe.

"Man will never make the United States of Europe
nor later yet the United States of the World,
"No, you are going too far when you talk about one world flag for the great Family of Nations," they say that now.